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E L E M E N T S
OF THE
THEORY AND PRACTICE
OF
PHYSIC AND SURGERY.

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ELEMENTS

OF

SURGERY.

NOSLOGY.

771. THE principal forms or modifications of local disease (41.), the subject of surgical nosology (70.), may be systematically arranged under five heads, or rather are five,

1. SWELLING.

2. DISLOCATION.

3. DIVISION.

4. DEFORMITY.

5. OBSTRUCTION.

VOL. II.

A

ELEMENTS OF

OF TUMORS OR SWELLING.

Appellations.

TUMOR.

PHYMA.

TUBER.

EXCRESCENTIA.

EXTUBERANTIA.

TUMOR PROTUBERANS.

MORBUS TUMIDOSUS.

TUMEUR.

EXCRESCENCE.

TUMOUR.

EXCRESCENCE.

} *Linnaei.*

Definition.

772. Morbid increase of the bulk of any part of the animal body*.

* TUMOR—Partis magnitudo aucta sine phlogosi.
CULLENUS.

TUMOR—Tumorem medici id appellant, quicquid in humano corpore contra naturam increfcit vel intumefcit. HEISTERUS.

TUMOR—Morbofum voluminis augmentum in parte organica. Cujus materiem fiftit fluidum omne cum naturale, cum praeternaturale, congestum, com-

SURGERY

Varieties.

573. Swelling (772.), a numerous form or modification of disease (771.), is,

1. *Humoral.*

2. *Solid.*

paſtum, coagulatum, concretum, induratum: Sub-
jectum vero eſſe poteſt quae libet pars cavo praedita
adque recipiendum fluidum apta. CALLISSEN.

PHYMA—Tumor humoralis, notabilis ſolitarius.
SAUVAGESIUS.

PHYMA—Tumor humoralis ſolitaris. SAGA-
RUS.

TUBER—Tumor partium ſolidarum non hydropi-
cus. SAUVAGESIUS.

TUBER—Tumor partium ſolidarum externus non
hydropicus, caheſia. SAGARUS.

EXCRESCENTIA—Tumor a ſolidus adauctis, in-
dolens, lente creſcens in ſuppurationem non abiens.
SAUVAGESIUS.

EXCRESCENTIA—Tumor a ſolidis adanctis per
ſuccum nutritium copioſiorem adveſtum, &c. in hunc
converſum. SAGARUS.

EXTUBERANTIA—Extuberantia ſuper cutem emi-
net; tumor intra aut ſubter eam exiſtit. VOGE-
LIUS.

ELEMENTS OF

HUMORAL SWELLING.

Appellations.

TUMOR HUMORALIS.

TUMEUR HUMEURAL.

Definition.

774. Swelling (772.) constituted by humoral or fluid parts of the animal body.

775. Humoral swelling, (774.) according to circumstances, admits of division into,

1. *Inflamed swelling, or inflammation.*

2. *Frigid, or not-inflamed swelling.*

INFLAMMATION.

Appellations.

PHLEGMONE.

PHLOGOSIS.

PHLEGMASIA.

TUMOR PHLOGISTICUS.

MORBUS FEBRILIS PHLOGISTICUS.

Linnaei.

FEBRIS CONTINUA COMPOSITA, INFLAMMATORIA. *Vogelii.*

MORBUS ACUTUS FEBRILIS. *Boerhav.*

FEBRIS INFLAMMATORIA. *Hoffman.*

INFLAMMATIO.

INFLAMED SWELLING.

INFLAMMATION.

PHLEGMASY.

PHLEGMON. *Wifeman.*

Definition.

776. Swelling (772.) variously elevated and circumscribed; according to situation visible or not; always marked by morbid tension and sensibility producing acute, lancinating, pulsatory, or throbbing pain; augmented heat; vivid redness; in advanced progress, it is often livid, somewhat pointed, and soft about its centre; desquamation and proportional symptomatic (691.) inflammatory fever (462.) are often perceptible *.

* PHLEGMONE—Tumor spheroides, rubore calore, tensione, dolore pulsatili insignis, sponte in supurationem vergens. SAUVAGESIUS.

PHLEGMONE—Quaecunque hominis pars calore intenso, molesto, et dolorifico afficiatur, maxime si tensio, rubor, et tumor, simul adsint, ea inflammata dicitur; Ejusque status Graecis phlogosis a *phleguro*, Latinis inflammatio a sensu *flammae* caloris, nuncupatur. SAUVAGESIUS.

777. Inflammation (776.), whether occurring as an idiopathic (43.) or symp-

PHLEGMONE—Febris ex partis externae tumore pulsatorio, rubore tensivo, calente. LINNAEUS.

PHLEGMONE—Tumor dolens, renitens, inflammatorius, cum rubore, ovi saltem gallinaei magnitudine. VOGELIUS.

PHLEGMONE—Cognoscimus phlegmonem ex febre acuta, continua, inflammatoria, pulsu duro, sanguine crassa inflammatoria tecto, et partis externae inflammatione. Pars externa phlegmone affecta calet, rubet, dolet, tumet, est simul tensa, resplendens, sphaeroidea; cutis ipsa et partes sub ipsa contentae inflammatae sunt; phlegmone in suppurationem tendit, neutiquam vero erysipelas. SAGARUS.

PHLEGMONE—Rubore vivido, tumore circumscripto, in fastigium plerumque elevato, saepe in apostema abeunte; dolore saepe pulsili. CULLENUS.

PHLEGMONE—Omnem inflammationem, saepe tamen, eam significat quae externas corporis sedes infestat. Est tumor cum inflammatione, latus, profundus, aequalis, et qui potissimum adipem occupat. PLATNERUS.

SPECIES of Phlegmone, according to SAUVAGES,
are,

1. **Phlegmone mammarum.**

Mastodynia.

Pail,

2. **Phlegmone oculi.**

Ophthalmia interna.

tomatic (44.) affection, has justly ever

3. Phlegmone testis.

Gonorrhée tombée dans les bourses.

4. Phlegmone musculorum.

Tumor phlegmones.

5. Phlegmone axillaris.

Bubo axillaris.

6. Phlegmone testiculi. *Riverii.*

PHLOGOSIS—*Æstus volaticus*—Subitus fugaxque æstus, cum rubore faciei. *VOGELIUS.*

PHLOGOSIS—Pyrexia, partis externae rubor, calor, et tensio dolens. *CULLENUS.*

PHLEGMASIA—Pyrexia continua vel remittens cum interna inflammatione, vel cum exanthematis. *SAUVAGESIUS.*

PHLEGMASIA—Phlegmone. *SAGARUS.*

PHLEGMASIA—Febris synocha; phlogosis, vel dolor topicus, simul laesa partis internae functione; sanguis missus et jam concretus superficiem coriaceam albam ostendens. *CULLENUS.*

N. Phlegmasia membranosa et parenchymatosa est.

INFLAMMATIO—Sanguis obstructis in vasis. Tumor tensus, calidus, rubens, pulsans, dolens. *LINNAEUS.*

INFLAMMATIO—Tumor sphaeroidens rubore, calore, tensione, dolore pulsatili insignis, solitarius, plerumque sar. extensus, in suppurationem sponte ver-

been deemed a most important object of attention *.

gens; erysipelas non suppurat, et phlegmone habet semper pyrexiam conjunctam manifestam; inflammatio saepius in phlegmone transit; vel phlegmone est gradus major inflammationis. SAGARUS.

INFLAMMATIO—Phlogosis. CULLENUS.

INFLAMMATIO—Motus auctus sanguinis in corpore vivo, quo succus in minimis arteriis partium mollium quiescens, majore vi agitur, ut is vel mobilis reddi, vel in pus verti queat. Ejus notae sunt quatuor; rubor et tumor, cum calore et dolore. PLATNERUS.

INFLAMMATIO—Inflammatio, ignis, phlegmone, ob causae et effectuum similitudinem, ab igne nomen habet. Estque sanguinis rubri arteriosi in minimis canalibus stagnantis pressio et attritus a motu reliqui sanguinis moti, et per febrem fortius acti. BOERHAV.

INFLAMMATION—A large tumour, hot, of a red colour, with pain, pulsation, tension, and a circumscribed hardness. WISEMAN.

* Chirurgiae operam daturò valde necessaria est inflammationis notitia: nam si externae sedes inflammantur, requiri solet chirurgorum opera. Ex inflammatione etiam variae noxae nascuntur, quarum plures ferraentorum operam desiderant. Nec vulnera, tum quae chirurgus accipit, tum quae facit sine illa esse queant; quae si increbrescit, magna pericula adfert. Saepem etiam quoque tumores ulcera, luxata, fractaque occupat. PLATNERI *Institut. Chirurg.* § 28.

Diagnostic.

775. It will readily appear from the definition of inflammation (772.), that, the principal symptoms which constitute its diagnostic (69.) are,

1. *Pain* or a morbid augmentation of sensibility, productive of pulsation, or throbbing, or increased arterial action. This is a prime symptom (67.).

2. *Swelling*, morbid tumefaction or tension. This is proportioned to the former symptom, and consists in a morbid determination and congestion of the fluids (21.), sometimes named *fluxion* *. This is not apparent till the affection has existed some time, it is therefore a secondary symptom (68.).

3. *Heat* or inflammatory temperature, distinguishable by the touch or thermometer, is a symptom that has given name to the affection in question, it is consequent in a great measure to the symptoms enumerated, and is therefore secondary (68.).

* See WISEMAN'S *Surgery*, vol. i. p. 26. *et passim*.

4. *Redness* or alteration of the healthful colour. This symptom is proportioned to the swelling. It seems not to be a prime one (67.).

5. *Shuddering* (156.) often precedes or attends the accession of the enumerated symptoms of inflammation. This symptom, although it appears early in the inflammatory train, is, in all probability, secondary (68.).

Progress.

776. Inflammation, (772.) palpable or visible, is at first comparatively small, uniformly hard; rapidly acquiring greater extent, it soon becomes somewhat soft about its middle part. The pain, at this period, is sensibly diminished.

Stages.

777. The described progress (776.) of inflammation (772.) points out a division into two stages; they may be named,

1. *Adhesive inflammation.*
2. *Effusive inflammation.*

ADHAESIVE INFLAMMATION.

Definition. 778. Inflammation (772.) from its com-

778. Inflammation (772.) from its commencement while its consistence is equable.

779. The stage of inflammatory existence (772.), thus defined (778.), is named adhaesive, because contiguous parts affected by it are observed readily to adhere and suffer concretion or union.

EFFUSIVE INFLAMMATION.

Definition.

780. Inflammation (772.) tending to softness (776.), and proportionally giving a humoral perception, named fluctuation; effusion of the fluids from their vessels, or extravasation having taken place.

Terminations.

781. Inflammation (772.) may attain one of three terminations, named,

1. *Discussion.*
2. *Suppuration.*
3. *Mortification* *.

* Inflammatio varium habet exitum. Nam quiescens humor vel resolvitur, vel orta suppuratione in pus vertitur, vel inflammatio degenerat in gangraenam et scirrhum. Ex gangraena facilis transitus est in sphacelum, ex scirrho in cancerum. Si vulnus et abscessus male cedunt aut non recte, aut negligenter curantur, ex iis ulcus oritur, ex ulcere fistula.

Sine ulla noxa inflammatio tollitur, si illa resolvitur. Hoc fieri patet, si quiescens et obstructionem efficiens humor, aucta illa vitali cordis et nervorum actione, et a sanguine a tergo veniente commotus, iterum abripitur, et mobilis redditus circumeuntibus humoribus admiscetur. Haec curatio locum habet si parum humoris quiescit, inflammato nec magna nec profunda est, si vasa nondum rupta sunt, si ipse humor malus putrisque non est, nec vasa erodit. Si sanguis aliquantum, alii non nimis vehementer agitur, nec febris ingentem fervorem habet. Si praeterea ipsa pars inflammata nec nimium rigida et contracta, nec laxa et soluta. PLATNERI *Instit. Chirurg* § 52, 53.

Omni inflammationem sive internam sive externam vel resolvendo *exsudando*; *suppurando* demum et gangraena et scirrho terminari pro varietate partis

L. DISCUSSION.

Appellations.

RESOLUTIO. *Platner.*

EXUDATIO.

DISCUSSIO.

RESOLUTION.

EXUDATION.

HEALING BY THE FIRST INTENTION.

Definition.

782. Disappearance of the symptoms of inflammation (772.), generally, with full return of function of the parts it occupied.

783. Discussion (782.) of inflammation, a termination which has been named *exudation* *, or at least comprehends it, takes

affectae pro variaque indole materiae peccantis, omnibus notum est. DE MEZA *Compend. Med. Pract. fascicul. alter. § 22.*

* Besides these already mentioned, I believe there is another manner still in which inflammation terminates. When the internal parts are affected with inflammation, there occurs almost always upon their

place most commonly during its adhaesive stage (778.), or before much effusion has acceded.

PUS.

Appellation.

PURULENT MATTER.

Definition.

784. A mild, whitish, cream-like fluid generated by inflammation (772.) *.

surface an *exudation*, which appears partly in a viscid concretion upon their surface, and partly in a thin ferous fluid effused into the cavities in which the inflamed viscera are placed. Though these appearances accompany very constantly those inflammations that have proved fatal, it is, however, probable, that like circumstances may attend these inflammations terminated by resolution, and may contribute to that event, as there are instances of pneumonic inflammations terminated in hydrothorax. DR CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 256.

* Pus albidum est; crassum vero quia calore densatur. PLATNER. *Instit. Chirurg.* § 54.

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II. SUPPURATION.

Appellations.

SUPPURATIO.

PURULENTIA.

IMPOSTHUMATION.

PURULENT PROCESS.

EFFUSIVE INFLAMMATION.

SUPPURATIVE INFLAMMATION.

PURULENCE.

BOILING.

Definition.

785. Inflammation (772.) producing
purulent matter (784.).

IMPOSTHUME.

Appellations.

ABSCESSUS.

APOSTEMA.

PUSTULA.

ABSCES.

APOSTEME.

DEPOT.

APOSTEM.

ABSCCESS.

BOIL.

Definition.

786. A collection of purulent matter (784.) concealed by the integuments *.

* **ABSCCESSUS**—Inflammatiō suppurata in pus collecta. Tumor tensus, calidus, ruber, pulsans, dolens. LINNAEUS.

ABSCCESSUS—Collectae in inflammato loco materiae in pus aut in alienam substantiam conversio. VOGELIUS.

APOSTEMA—Cystis purulenta. SAUVAGESIUS.

APOSTEMA—Cystis purulenta, vel ichoroso-purulenta; noscitur ex fluctuatione, praegressa inflammatione, albedine, remissione doloris et pulsationis. SAGARUS.

APOSTEMA—Post phlogosin, remittentibus dolore et pulsatione, tumor albescens, mollis, fluctuans, pruriens. CULLENUS.

PUSTULA—Vesicula purulenta, turgens, dehiscens pure. LINNAEUS.

IMPOSTHUME—A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst. JOHNSON'S Dictionary.

787. Imposthume (786.) is detected by inflammation (776.) becoming softish about its centre, by exhibiting fluctuation (580.), and commonly by a remission of the inflammatory pain (775.) and the substitution of an itching one, or prurience.

SPECIES of Apostema, according to SAVAGES, are,

1. Apostema abscessus.

Abscés aposthume. Gallor.

2. Apostema apostasis.

Depot. Gallor.

3. Apostema synchysis.

Dissolutio vitrei

Oeil fondu.

4. Apostema hypopyum.

Caligo ab hypopyo.

5. Apostema diapyesis.

Caligo a diapyesi.

6. Apostema onyx.

Caligo ab ungue.

7. Apostema a paroulis.

Parulis. Sennert.

8. Apostema empyocèle.

Apostema testiculi vel scroti.

9. Apostema spina ventosa.

Apostema ossium.

10. Apostema vomica.

11. Apostema phalangum.

Fourches.

III. MORTIFICATION.

Appellations.

MORTIFICATIO.

GANGRAENA.

SPHACELUS.

SPHACELISMUS.

SPHACELATIO.

GANGRAENE HUMIDE.

GANGRAENE.

SPHACELATION.

PUTREFACTION.

CORRUPTION.

ROTTENNESS.

PARTIAL DEATH.

Definition.

788. Inflammation (776.) become more or less livid, black and foetid, with proportional loss of sensibility, heat, and tone; separation of the scarf-skin into vesication filled with sanies is often to be marked*.

* GANGRAENA—Initio mortis partis, deinceps putrida solutio. SAUVAGESIUS.

Supposed Termination.

789. Induration, or, as some chuse to call it, scirrhus *, has been reputed to be

* See *Scirrhus*.

GANGRAENA—Inflammatiō S. suppuratio suffocata, mortua serpens in tunica cellulosa. Cutis livens, molliuscula, putris, cum vesiculis sub epidermide; serpente vitio margine subinflammato ardente. **LINNAEUS.**

SPHACELUS—Gangraena omnium solidorum partis. Mortificatio putrida ad ossa penetrans, indolens, prope-
LINNAEUS.

GANGRAENA—Inflammatæ partis livor, et mortificatio foetida, cum pustulis ichorosis; sensus doloris hebes. **VOGELIUS.**

SPHACELUS—Perfecta mortificatio, qua pars sensum, motum, innatum calorem, tota amisit; fitque prorsus nigra, mollis, putris, et cadaverosa. **VOGELIUS.**

GANGRAENA—Anaesthesia, immobilitas, frigus, phlyctenae lympham continentes, flacciditas, lividitas, et partis mors in cute et membrana cellulosa, vel in omnibus ad ossa usque, textus facilis laceratio et dissolutio putrida, cum foetore cadaveroso, definiunt hoc genus. **SAGARUS.**

GANGRAENA—Post phlogosin, pars livens, mollis, parum sensibilis, saepe cum vesiculis ichorosis. **CULLENUS.**

a fourth termination (781.) of inflammation

SPHACELUS—Post gangraenam pars nigricans, flaccida, facile lacerabilis, sine sensu vel calore, et cum foetore carnis putridae; vitio celeriter serpente.
CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Gangraena, according to SAUVAGES,
are,

1. Gangraena a contusione. *Quesnay.*
 2. Gangraena ab infiltrationē. *Ejusdem.*
 3. Gangraena ab strangulationē. *Ejusdem.*
 4. Gangraena a veneno. *Ejusdem.*
 5. Gangraena ab inflammationē. *Ejusdem.*
 6. Gangraena ex ambustione. *Ejusdem.*
 7. Gangraena a gelu. *Ejusdem.*
 8. Gangraena a putredine. *Quesnay.*
- Gangraena a nimio frigore. Vandermonde.*

GANGRAENA—Quiescit in affecta parte omnis dolor, peritque sensus, tumor minuitur, color vero ex rubro in pallidum et lividum mutatur, putredine interea ultro procedente. **PLATNERUS.**

SPHACELUS—Ex gangraena sphacelus oritur, si membrum penitus ad os usque emortuum, et sine omni sensu motuque. **PLATNERUS.**

GANGRENE—The actual coming on of gangrene may be perceived by the colour of the inflamed part changing from a clear to a dark red; by blisters arising upon the part; by the part becoming soft, flaccid, and insensible; and by the ceasing of all pain as these appearances take place. **DR CULLEN's Practice of Physic, § 251.**

tion (776.) *, observation seems to prove, that, scirrhus may be generated without inflammation (776.), at least, in any remarkable degree. If at any time a connection can be traced, the inflammation may only furnish a predisposition. It cannot be considered as a part of the inflammatory progress analogous to suppuration (786.) and mortification (788.) †.

SPHACELUS.—As the gangrene proceeds, the colour of the part becomes livid, and, by degrees, quite black; the heat of the part entirely ceases; the softness and flaccidity of the part increases, it loses its consistence, exhales a cadaverous smell, and may then be considered as affected with sphacelus.

* DR CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*, § 252.

† See quotations respecting inflammation above.

See HORN Princip. Medicinæ de Scirrhus.

† SCIRRHUS.—That is, an indolent hardness of the part formerly affected by inflammation, is a rare occurrence, and does not seem so much to depend upon the nature of inflammation as upon the circumstances of the part affected. Scirrhus more readily arises from other causes, which it is sooner or later apt to do. It does not so commonly increase as change scirrhosity into some kind of abscess. DR CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*, § 253.

Predisponent Cause.

790. The principal predisponent cause (58.) to inflammation (776.) is the sanguine temperament, or plethoric habit (139.), connected with great vigour of the moving solids; circumstances which have been specified, as principally constituting the phlogistic state (464.): always to be regarded as very different and remote from actual inflammation.

Occasional Cause.

791. In general, stimulant (120.) or irritating applications of every kind may become the occasional cause (61.) of inflammation (776.).

792. Inflaming applications (791.) may act chemically or mechanically, or in both these ways.

CHEMICAL INFLAMING APPLICATIONS.

Definition.

793. Applications capable to excite inflammation (776.), by adding to, or abstract-

ing from, the living composition (15.), in consequence of attraction, or other qualities, independently of bulk, shape, or impulse.

794. Among chemical exciting causes (793.) of inflammation (776.), the following maintain an eminent situation,

1. *Fire*—its diminution is *cold*.
2. *Salt*.
3. *Poison* of various kinds—variolous, syphilitic, &c.
4. *Acrimony*, or *acrid matter* in general.

MECHANICAL INFLAMING APPLICATIONS.

Definition.

795. Applications capable to excite inflammation (776.), by bulk, shape, or impulse.

796. The principal mechanical causes exciting (795.) inflammation, generally denominated foreign or extraneous bodies by surgeons, are,

1. *Metal*.
2. *Wood*.
3. *Stone*.

- (4) *Glass.*
 (5) *Cloth.*
 (6) *Bone, &c.*

797. It is not difficult to conceive, that, the same application may prove an exciting cause (791.) of inflammation (776.), by acting as well chemically (793.) as mechanically (795.) *

* The remote causes of inflammation may be reduced to four heads.

1. The application of stimulant substances, among which are to be reckoned the action of fire or burning.

2. External violence operating mechanically in wounding, bruising, or over-stretching the parts.

3. Extraneous substances lodged in any part of the body, though they be neither of an acrid quality, nor of a pointed form.

4. Cold in a certain degree, not sufficient immediately to produce gangrene.

It will not be difficult to understand how these remote causes, singly, or in concurrence, produce the proximate cause of inflammation. DR CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 252.

Praedisponunt vero ad inflammationes plethora, robor et vasorum rigiditas, aetas juvenilis et virilis, temperamentum cholericum, nec non cacochymia varia. Gingendo morbo autem favent frigus vehemens, vasa constringens, sanguinemque condensans, color maximus, humidiora dissipans, inde et omnes evacua-

798. The influence of the occasional cause (791.) of inflammation (776.) is often so powerful as to require no co-operation from peculiar predisposition (790.): the affection thus induced, by some, has been named *passive* inflammation, probably for the cause, that haemorrhage (137.), in certain circumstances, is so denominated.

Seat of Inflammation.

799. Observation teaches, that inflammation (776.) may occupy any part of the living (25.) animal (23.) body; that, the most sensible or impressible are most obnoxious to it—the integuments, the muscular structure: and, that, the prevalence of the cellular texture favours the accession of suppuration (785.).

riones serosae profusiores. Acria quaecunque, stimulantia sive applicata sive ingesta venena, spiritus fermentati potiusque frigidus aestuante corpore. Praeter, frictiones fortes, vulnera, fracturas, luxationes, contusiones, puncturas, ligaturas arte appositae, compressiones, distortionem, combustiones; balnea et frigida et calida. Fit quoque inflammatio metastatica per translationem materiae morbosae ad hunc vel illum locum. DE MEZA *Compend. Medicum Practicum*, fascicul. alter. § 4.

Proximate Cause. (791.)

800. Authors are generally agreed concerning the remote cause (790, 791.) of inflammation; but this is far from being the case with respect to its proximate one (64.).

801. Many arguments may be stated to evince, that a specific alteration, induced by its remote cause (800.) in the ultimate structure (15.) of the parts affected by inflammation (776.) is its proximate one; and, that, from this result, the alteration of function, and all its other symptoms; most of which may be viewed as the proximate cause become apparent.

Supposed proximate Causes.

802. Stagnation of the blood in the extreme arteries or vessels, disturbing its circulation proportionally, and creating irritation, has been reputed by a celebrated school as the proximate cause (64.) of inflammation (776.) *.

* BOERHAAVII *Aphorism.* § 370, &c.

803. Although stagnation (802.) should be admitted to be a circumstance attending inflammation (776.), it is as likely to be an effect as a cause. The known occasional cause (791.) does not seem well calculated to produce the supposed proximate one in question.

804. *Spasm* of the extreme blood vessels, generated by the *vis medicatrix naturae* to relieve the stimulus of local congestion of the blood resulting from its unequal distribution, and supporting their increased action, has been proposed, and strenuously defended, as the proximate cause (64.) of inflammation (776.)*.

Omnes quotquot sunt inflammationum diversae species oriuntur a stasi vel stagnatione particularum sanguinis rubrarum, in vasis minimis vel serosis haerentium, fluidorum transitum impredientium, et irritationem producentium. Hinc omnes corporis partes, praecipuae glandulae et membrana cellularis, statum obnoxiae sunt. HOMII Princip. Medicin. pars 3. § 1.

* From the doctrine of fever we are led to believe, that an increased action of the heart and arteries is not supported for any length of time by any other means than a spasm affecting the extreme vessels; and, that, the same spasm takes place in inflam-

805. The idea of the proximate cause of inflammation now recited (804.), inflammation seems probable from hence, that every considerable inflammation is introduced by a cold stage, and is accompanied with that and the other circumstances of pyrexia ; and it seems also probable, that something analogous to this occurs even in the case of those inflammations which seem less considerable, and to be purely topical.

From all this, the nature of inflammation may be often explained in the following manner. Some causes of inequality in the distribution of the blood may throw an unusual quantity of it upon particular vessels, to which it must necessarily prove a stimulus. But, further, it is probable, that, to relieve the congestion, the *vis medicatrix naturae* increases still more the action of these vessels, which it effects by the formation of a spasm in their extremities, as in all other febrile diseases.

A spasm, therefore, of the extreme vessels, supporting an increased action in the course of the same, may be considered as the proximate cause of inflammation, at least in all cases not arising from direct stimuli applied.

That, in inflammation, there is the concurrence of a constriction of the extreme vessels with an increased action in the other parts of them, seems probable from the consideration of rheumatism. This is a species of inflammation which is often manifestly produced, either by cold applied to over distended vessels, or by causes of an increased impetus, and over-distension in vessels previously constricted. Hence, the dis-

dependently of its being exceedingly compounded and involved, and its adoption,

ease especially appears at seasons liable to frequent and considerable vicissitudes of heat and cold.

To this we may add, that the parts of the body most frequently affected with inflammation, are those exposed both to over-distension from a change in the distribution of the fluids, and at the same time to the immediate action of cold. Hence quinsies and pneumonic inflammations are more frequent than any other.

That a spasm of the extreme vessels takes place in inflammations, we presume further from what is at the same time the state of the whole arterial system. In every considerable inflammation, though arising in one part only, an affection is communicated to the whole system, in consequence of which an inflammation is readily produced in other parts besides that first affected. This general affection is well known to physicians under the name of *DIATHESIS PHLOGISTICA*. It appears most commonly in persons of the most rigid fibres; is often manifestly induced by the tonic or astringent powers of cold; is increased by all tonic and stimulant powers applied to the body; is always attended with a hardness of the pulse; and is most effectually taken off by the relaxing power of blood-letting. From these circumstances it seems probable, that the *diathesis phlogistica* consists in an increased tone, or contractility, and perhaps contraction of the muscular fibres of the whole arterial system. Such a state of the system presumes a spasm of the extreme vessels; and the general state commonly arises from that begun in a part; though it be also probable, that the general state may arise and subsist, for some

of course, repugnant to the simplicity of philosophy (i.e.), supposes a morbid state—*local congestion*—pre-existing, without assigning any cause, remote or proximate, for it.

806. The spasm (admitting its existence), so efficient in the last mentioned supposed proximate cause (804.) of inflammation (776.), carefully regarded, may perhaps appear to be only a symptom, or rather to be another name for its pulsatory pain (775.). Indeed, the inadequateness of the whole of it as to general application, is, in a great measure, admitted by its celebrated author.

PROPOSITION IV.

807. *Inflammation (776.) is one and the same affection in its essence or nature universally, suffering accidental variations in its extent, without the obvious inflammation of any particular parts.*

We have thus endeavoured, in the case of inflammation, to explain the state of the whole system, as well as that of the part more particularly affected, and this last as in its first formation. DR CULLEN'S *Præf. of Physic*, § 238. &c.

sult, according to the state of the organization it seizes.

Demonstration.

808. The proposition announced (807) is supported by experience, and verified by analogy*.

809. Whatever theory respecting the proximate cause (64.) of inflammation (776.) be adopted, it seems by no means ambiguous, that, the swelling, redness, essential to this affection, result greatly from the red part of the blood being urged into vessels, which, in the healthful state, deny it access, a circumstance named *error loci* *.

* We cannot perceive, that, in different cases of inflammation, there is any difference in the state of the proximate cause, except in the degree; and though some difference of inflammation may arise from the difference of its remote causes, this is not necessary to be taken notice of here; because the different appearances which attend different inflammations, may be referred, for the most part, to the difference of the part affected. Dr CULLEN's *Pract. of Physic*, § 258.

* Si sanguis in eas venas, quae spiritui accommodatae sunt, transfunditur, et inflammationem, quam

Prognostic.

810. Of the three specified terminations of inflammation, discussion (782.), suppuration (785.), and mortification experience shews, that, the first is more favourable to recovery than the second, and this than the third; and, that, these accede respectively in proportion to the quantity, and in some degree to the situation of the affection; the consequent danger is therefore to be estimated from these circumstances; the age and habit of the patient may be taken into calculation*.

Graeci φλεγμονην nominant, excitat, eaque inflammatio talem motum efficit, qualis in febre est, ut ERASISTRATO placuit. CELS. de Medicina, lib. 1.

* The prognostic (*respecting inflammation*) is founded on a previous knowledge of the intenseness of the cause producing it, the importance of the part affected, habit of body, and sex of the patient. Thus inflammations succeeding to wounds, fractures, luxations, operations, except the symptoms run high, do not alarm us, as being no more than what ought to be expected. Those proceeding from extraneous substances, subside in general on their being extracted; unless the wound is considerable, or the patient of an irritable habit of body. But we ever find, that, after

Cure.

811. The healing management of inflammation will obviously admit of some diversity, according to the tendency it may have manifested, and the progress it may have made at the time, medical efforts are directed against it; circumstances which suggest the expediency of considering its cure with respect to its various terminations (781.).

Discussion.

812. Like that of other modifications of disease (136.), the cure of inflammation,

operation is or injuries done on tense, membranous, or ligamentous parts; inflammations run higher, attended with more or less disturbance in the general circulation and nervous system. Inflammations that arise from internal causes, and fix on the internal parts, require particular attention as to the method of treating them, being often an effort of nature to throw out something hurtful to her, as we see in erysipelas, and in poxed, scrophulous, and gouty patients, where the repelling of the inflammation would be of the worst consequence, &c. DEASE'S *Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Surgery*, vol. I. p. 29.

especially carrying it to discussion (782.), (which in general is expedient), notwithstanding the dissent of authors †, may

† The indications of cure of inflammations are different, according as it may be still capable of resolution, or may have taken a tendency to the several other terminations. Its tendency to those last is not always at first obvious; and therefore, upon the first appearance of inflammation, the cure of it by resolution is always to be attempted. The indications of cure for this purpose are,

1. To remove the remote causes, when they are evident, and continue to operate.

2. To take off the phlogistic diathesis affecting the whole system, or the particular part.

3. To take off the *spasm* of the particular part, by remedies applied to the whole system, or to the part itself. Dr CULLEN's *Pract. of Physic*, § 259.

CURE—The most desirable termination, in general, of inflammation, is resolution, by which the integrity of the part affected is preserved. This is brought about by

Removing the cause of the irritation :

Taking off the irritability of the part :

Moderating the intenseness of the oscillatory motion and impetus of the blood; so as that the exudation in the adjoining cellular membrane may be absorbed, or thrown out on the surface, the vessels be unloaded, a free circulation take place, and the state of the part become the same as before. This event will much depend on our being called in early; otherwise very often it will not be in our power to pre-

be established on two principles or indications (99.), supported by the preceding argumentation, and by experience.

Indications of Cure.

813. The indications of cure (99.) of inflammation are,

1. Removal of causes (790, 791.).
2. Alleviation of symptoms (775.).

814. Upon close and just reflection, it will be granted, that the specified indications of cure (812.) of inflammation (776.) fully comprehend every chaste application of medicine (89.); the utmost effect of which can only be the limiting and circumscribing, the derangement (801.), the direct restoration of the healthful state (27.) of the structure (15.), and function affected by it, is the indisputed and peculiar province of the plastic principle (73.).

vent a suppuration or even a gangrene from succeeding. DEASE's *Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Surgery*, vol. 1. p. 30.

ANTIPHLOGISTIC REMEDIES,

Appellation.

AUXILIA ANTIPHLOGISTICA,

Definition.

815. Remedies (91.) calculated to counteract inflammation (776.).

ANTIPHLOGISTIC COURSE.

Appellations.

REGIMEN ANTIPHLOGISTICUM.

ADMINISTRATIO ANTIPHLOGISTICA,

ANTIPHLOGISTIC REGIMEN.

Definition.

816. The proper application of antiphlogistic remedies (815.).

First Indication.

817. The first indication of cure (813.) of inflammation (776.) is of obvious ne-

cessity towards discussion (782.). In vain does medicine struggle to affect the subversion of disease, while causes are permitted to operate.

818. Under the first healing indication (813.) of inflammation (776.), the removal of its occasional causes (791.) fall chiefly to be regarded; because that of its predisponent one (790.) is accomplished by remedies enumerated under the second indication.

819. Mechanical occasional causes (795.) of inflammation (776.) are removable with more or less facility, according to their texture, form and situation: ample scope is frequently afforded for the most dexterous efforts of surgery (96.) guided by anatomy (16.).

820. The abstraction of chemical occasional causes (793.) of inflammation (776.) is always difficult, sometimes impracticable. Their activity, in general, demands an instantaneous attempt. Attention to chemical solubility and attraction † may

† See AITKEN's *Outlines of Chemistry*.

suggest procedure not less salutary than scientific*.

Second Indication.

821. The alleviation of the symptoms of inflammation (776.), or the circumscription of its progress, the object of the second indication of healing (813.) is attainable by a proportioned and timeous application of antiphlogistic remedies (815.), which, with respect to primary and instantaneous influence, at least, may be denominated,

1. *General.*

2. *Topical.*

GENERAL ANTIPHLOGISTIC REMEDIES.

Definition.

822. Antiphlogistic remedies (815.) whose impression affects the system generally and more or less instantaneously.

*. The means of removing the remote causes will readily occur, from considering the particular nature and situation of the different kinds. Acrid matters must be removed, or their action must be prevented by the application of demulcents. Compressing and

TOPICAL ANTIPHLOGISTIC REMEDIES.

Definition.

823. Antiphlogistic remedies (815.), whose impression, for some time at least, is comparatively circumscribed or local.

General Antiphlogistic Remedies.

824. The principal general antiphlogistic remedies (822.) are,

1. Blood-letting (116.) from a larger vessel, whether arterial or venous †.
2. Purging (108.), or excited intestinal secretion and excretion.
3. Abstinence, or proportional fasting.
4. Dilution (411.), or a copious use of bland watery fluids.
5. Tepid bath (408.).
6. Cold, especially air of low temperature (391.).

overstretching powers must be taken away; and from their several circumstances, the means of doing so will be obvious. Dr CULLEN's *Pract. of Physic*, § 260.

† See ARTERIOTOMY and PHLEBOTOMY.

7. Anodynes (119.), particularly opium.

825. The enumerated antiphlogistic remedies (824.), particularly blood-letting, administered properly, according to circumstances (the degree of symptomatic fever (691.) * is a principal one), as experience manifests, never fail to produce salutary effects, by circumscribing inflammation, and giving the wished-for tendency to discussion (782.).

Topical Antiphlogistic Remedies.

826. The most notable topical antiphlogistic remedies (823.) are,

1. Blood-letting (116.) from the small vessels of the inflamed part †.

2. Tepid bath (408.)—poultice (410.) is the best form ‡.

* Febris consensualis. CALLISSEN.

† See TOPICAL BLOOD-LETTING.

‡ A poultice or pultaceous medium, for the constitution of topical tepid bath, may be formed of various materials. To be fully pliant, and devoid of stimulant quality, are essential characters. Wheat-bread

3. Cold (794.).

4. Anodynes (116.). Opium is the most effectual.

827. Of the specified topical antiphlogistic remedies (826.), the most powerful is blood-letting (372.). The effects of poultice (410.), ever soothing and comfortable, seem to be indispensable, and may be so managed as to promote topical bleeding (369.)*.

828. Inflammation (776.), local in a great measure as to its effects, may be

or wheat-flour properly blended and boiled with a due quantity of recent cow-milk, so as to acquire due consistence, is a form, in general, easily procurable, and not inferior. The addition of butter or bland oil prevents its becoming hard, and hurtfully adhering so much and so soon as otherwise would happen.

* The means of taking off the spasm of an inflamed part are much the same as those mentioned for taking off the spasm of the extreme vessels in the case of fever. Only it is to be observed, that topical bleedings are here especially indicated, and that some of the other remedies are to be more exactly directed to the part particularly affected. Dr CULLEN's *Pract. of Physic*, § 262.

conducted to discussion (782.) by the influence of the topical antiphlogistic remedies (826.).

829. Inflammation (776.), so considerable in quantity as either to disturb the system by its symptomatic fever (691.), or likely to obtain such extension as to be able to do so, justly demands the combined operation of general (824.) and topical (826.) antiphlogistic remedies. An early application is a circumstance so pregnant with utility as to merit every attention, because it is in general during adhesive inflammation (778.) that discussion (782.) is practicable.

830. The general rule of conducting inflammation (776.) to discussion (782.) admits of few exceptions. When it is strictly exanthematous (542.) or metastatic *, and consequently critically connect-

* METASTASIS—Translatio materiae morbificae a parte in partem in qua alterius generis morbus producitur; sic ex fontanella resiccata, ex materie arthritica repulsa, ex ichore cancroso retento, si alibi superveniat, ophthalmia, hemiplegia, phthisis, &c. Morbi illi a prioribus diversi, per *metastasin facti*, seu *metastatici*

ed with a pre-existing morbid state, as bubo, &c. occurring during plague (554.); this practice admits of doubt and hesitation.

831. In some situations, the discussion of metastatic inflammation (830.), may be essential to the preservation of life.

Suppuration.

852. It has been remarked (810.), that, suppuration (785.), the second enumerated termination (781.) of inflammation (776.), is less fortunate than discussion (782.), because a proportional destruction of organ (15.), and, by consequence, of its form and function, is a necessary result.

833. The formation of pus (784.), a process ever connected with and proportioned to inflammation (776.) seems to consist in a peculiar change which the extravasated part of the blood (22.) under-

dicuntur; quod de scabie repressa, et iterum resumpta, dici non potest. SAUVAGESIUS.

goes *. This may be analogous very probably to fermentation †.

834. It has been rendered probable, that the red part of the blood (22.) extrava-

* I have already observed, that the *serum* of human blood, upon standing but a little time in the furnace, becomes turbid before it grows offensive, and then gradually drops a sediment resembling *digested matter*. This experiment was also frequently repeated with the same success; and I likewise took notice, that this matter never changed its colour, or mixed again with the *serum*. From these circumstances I conjecture, that this sediment is a terrestrial substance, intended for the nourishment or reparation of the solids. And I am the more inclined to this opinion, upon discovering a like sediment in the urine of people in perfect health, after long standing; as I consider this last as either the redundance of the nutritious matter, or what has been actually applied, but ceases to be any longer of use.

May we not therefore conclude, that the serum is perpetually oozing into ulcers, but that, from the heat of the part, and the natural volatility of animal fluids, it is all quickly evaporated, excepting this matter, that remains in the sore in the form of pus, and which is so requisite in the cure.

Sir JOHN PRINGLE's *Experiments*, &c. p. 81.

See *Acta Taurinensia*, vol. ii. in which many experiments to the same effect nearly with Sir JOHN PRINGLE's are recorded by Mr GABER.

† See AITKEN's *Outlines of Chemistry*.

fated, is either not convertible by inflammation (776.) into pus (784.) or only in small proportion.

835. The cellular substance (and probably other component parts) is often, and to a great degree melted and destroyed by purulent inflammation (785.), and of course intermixed with the constituent parts of pus (784.) *.

836. Suppuration (785.), the spontaneous issue of inflammation (776.), not disappearing by discussion (782.) or mortification (788.), is, for the most part, abun-

* In abscesses, while the pus is formed of one part of the matter which had been effused, the other and thinner parts are reabsorbed; so that, in the abscess, when opened, a pus alone appears. This pus, however, is not the converted gluten alone; for that conversion of this being the effect of a particular fermentation, which may affect the solid substance of the parts, and perhaps every solid of animal bodies, so it most readily and particularly affects the cellular texture, and thereby a great deal of this is eroded, and forms a part of the pus; and it generally happens also, that some of the smaller red vessels are eroded, and some red blood appears mixed with the pus in abscesses. Upon the whole, the internal surface of an abscess is to be considered as an ulcerated part. Dr CULLEN's *Pract. of Physic*, § 247.

dantly rapid and extensive, and requires therefore no promotion.

SUPPURATIVES.

Appellations.

SUPPURANTIA.

MATURANTIA.

SUPPURANTS.

PHLOGISTIC CAUSE.

Definition.

837. Matters promoting suppuration (785.).

838. All that seems indicated on the part of surgery (96.) during suppuration (785.) is to ward off irritation, that, the purulent process may not be destructively extended. A due application of poultice (826.) has this effect.

839. The greatest part of the applications, named suppuratives (837.), possess no such character, a circumstance rather fortunate, according to inference, from what is premised.

839. If it shall be supposed to be a salutary measure at any time to promote suppuration (785.), substituting suppuratives (837.) in the stead of antiphlogistic remedies (815.), is the obvious course. Nutritious aliment (103.) may be properly conjoined*.

Spontaneous Rupture of Imposthume.

840. Rupture or bursting of imposthume (786.) often happens spontaneously like

* When a tendency to suppuration is distinctly perceived, as we suppose it to depend upon the effusion of a fluid which cannot be easily reabsorbed, so it becomes necessary that this fluid be converted into pus, as the only natural means of obtaining its evacuation; and as the effusion is perhaps seldom made without some rupture of the vessels, to the healing of which a pus is absolutely necessary; so, in the case of a tendency to suppuration, the indication of cure always is to promote the production of a perfect pus as quickly as possible. For this purpose, various remedies, supposed to possess a specific power, have been proposed; but we can perceive no such power in any of them; and, in my opinion, all that can be done is, to favour the suppuration by such applications, as may support a moderate heat in the part, as by some tenacity may confine the perspiration of the part, and as, by an emollient quality, may weaken the cohesion

suppuration (785.), because it depends on it.

841. It is highly probable, and not a little consonant to experience, that the rupture of imposthume (840.), or the destruction of the containing parts, will happen at the point of its surface that is the least supported; because fluids press equally on all sides.

842. The circumstance peculiarly efficient in the rupture of imposthume (840.) seems to be,

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. The mechanical | } action of the con- |
| 2. The chemical | |

Artificial opening of Imposthume.

843.-In general, a spontaneous rupture (840.) of imposthume (786.) may be permitted. Formed, however, in or near organs of indispensable importance, whose function may be disturbed or impaired by its maturation, an artificial opening* is

of the integuments, and favour their erosion. Dr CULLEN's *Pract. of Physic*, § 263.

* See *Oncotomy*.

fully warranted. The patient is peculiarly unfortunate when its situation bars this practice ; because, from magnitude as well as from rupturing in an unfavourable direction, and the pus acquiring a new situation, it may become additionally destructive. And even when this is not the event, its detention and confinement kindles hectic fever (693.), which too frequently is only terminated by the gradual dissolution of the deplorable sufferer. A speculation whether this is caused by actual absorption, or irritation of pus, or both, is unproductive and unavailing.

844. Artificial opening (843.) of imposthume (844.) may be performed in three ways :

1. Incision *, or the use of the knife (128.).
2. Erosion *, or the use of caustics (127.).
3. Seton *.

845. Each of the specified modes of opening imposthume (844.) may possess peculiar advantages. Incision will pro-

* See OPERATION.



ELEMENTS OF

bably be found, in general, the least painful and most salutary method.

846. The opening of imposthume (786.), however formed (844.), ought obviously to be proportional, rather *large*, and as much as may be *dependent* with respect to the situation which the patient is likely to maintain during the cure.

847. Imposthume (786.), whether opened spontaneously or artificially (844.), may justly be regarded as wound * under supuration (785.), the posterior cure is conducted accordingly.

Mortification.

848. Mortification (788.) essentially inferring the death (26.) of inflamed parts, and often accidentally that of the whole system, is therefore the most formidable termination (781.) that inflammation can assume, and requires the most decided and rigorous counteraction.

849. Symptoms, marking the tendency

* See *Wound*.

to mortification (788.) as well as its accession, have been recounted.

850. Mortification (788.) commonly accedes during adhesive (788.), rarely during effusive (780.) inflammation.

851. Mortification (788.), a most alarming affection, seems, in general, to be caused by excess of inflammation (776.), which will ever be as its proximate cause (801.). The vital state (25.) being proportionally extinguished, vascular action is diminished or destroyed, and as well the solid as fluid parts concerned are affected by corruption, or the putrescent fermentation*, like other dead animal matter: this truth the symptoms demonstrate.

852. In some cases mortification (788.) is not preceded by inflammation (776.). By the powerful agency of exciting causes (791.) vitality (25.) is extinguished, and rottenness directly is consequent.

* See AITKEN's *Outlines of Chemistry*.

Prognostic.

853. That the fate of mortification (788.) depends on the degree of inflammation (776.), or other morbid change, the living structure (15.) has suffered, and the predisposition to it (790.), is an assertion consonant to rationality, and it is believed, to experience; circumstances carefully to be weighed in forming a prognostic (69.).

854. Mortification (788.) is more likely to remain local and limited, when the inflammation is excited by a local and evident cause than by contrary ones. Among the last, ossification of any part of the vascular system, or other change of structure induced by age, may be reckoned.

Cure.

855. Because the remedies of mortification (788.) may be diversified according to circumstances, especially its degree, they may be considered as directed against,

1. A tendency to mortification.
2. Established mortification.

A tendency to mortification.

856. A tendency to mortification (788), commonly named gangrene, is discovered in inflammation (776.) by the commencement of the specified symptoms. That degree of the vital structure (25.) which remains and may be capable of health (27.), ought to be preserved and fostered by a timely, spirited, and combined application of general (824.) and topical (826.) antiphlogistic remedies, upon the supposition that the patient is vigorous, and the inflammation of that kind that may be denominated active (798.).

857. The tendency to mortification (778.), acceding to inflammation (776.) in a constitution exhibiting a defect of healthful vigour, and a general putrescent tendency (441.), or predisposition to mortification (788.), the use of the general antiphlogistic remedies (824.) is justly superseded by that of antiseptics (118.) and cordials (120.), separately, or in combination, among which the following maintain great character :

1. Wine.
2. Peruvian bark.

Is not the promiscuous use of Peruvian bark an absurd, if not hurtful practice? Are its effects against mortification in general equal to the great expectations raised by its unlimited praise *?

858. To inflammation (776.) tending to mortification (788.), in general, poultice (410.) is a preferable application.

859. An inclination to suppuration (785.) or discussion (782.) is the most certain and pleasing evidence that the tendency to mortification (788.) is subverted †.

* When the gangrene arises from the violence of inflammation, the bark may not only fail of proving a remedy, but may do harm; and its power as a tonic is especially suited to those cases of gangrene which proceed from an original loss of tone, as in the case of palsy and oedema, or in those cases of inflammation where a loss of tone takes place, while the original inflammatory symptoms are removed. Dr CULLEN'S *Pract. of Physic*, § 267.

See MONRO *senior's Works*, No. 44.

† When an inflammation has taken a tendency to gangrene, that event is to be prevented by every possible means; and these must be different, according to

Established Mortification.

860. Inflammation (776.) having completely assumed the termination mortification (788.), or having lost absolutely the vital state (25.), is said to be sphacelated, and the change is commonly named sphacelation.

861. The connection between mortified and living parts can only consist in contact or accidental adhesion, living (25.) integrity being extinguished.

SLOUGH.*Appellation.***ESCHARA.***Definition.*

862. Mortified parts (26.) *.

the nature of the several causes occasioning that tendency. Dr CULLEN's *Pract. of Physic*, § 266.

* ESCHARA—Crusta sicca, mortua, fluidis solidif-
que corporis humani coagmentata. Si pars quaedam

SLOUGHING.

Appellations.

EXFOLIATIO.

LAPSUS.

EXFOLIATION.

Definition.

863. The separation of mortified (26.) from living (25.) parts.

864. Sloughing (863.) is, for many obvious reasons, a fortunate event, particularly, because it indubitably marks the

cauterio actuali vel potenciali comburitur, ea pars sicca, dura, aspera, sensus et vitae expers, proprie *Eschara* dicitur, quae grisea a lapide infernali, argentei coloris a butyro antimonii, nigra a plumbagine, igne evadit: ejus lapsus est opus naturae, quae suppurationem partium suppositarum excitat; juvatur autem cerato Galeni, butyro, et similibus. Verum *Escharae* nomen etiam extenditur ad fibras et filamenta, lacinasque membranarum in ulceribus mortuis, ad crustas siccas, nigras, quae variolae, pustulis herpetibus, leprae, aliisque similibus exanthematicis superveniunt. SAUVAGESIUS.

circumscription of the mortification (788.).
It ought therefore to be promoted *.

* After a gangrene has in some degree taken place, it can be cured only by the separation of the dead from the living parts. This, in certain circumstances, can be performed, and most properly, by the knife.

In other cases, it can be done by exciting a suppuratory inflammation on the verge of the living part, whereby its cohesion with the dead may be every where broken off, so that the latter may fall off by itself. While this is doing, it is proper to prevent the farther putrefaction of the part, and its spreading wider. For this purpose, various antiseptic applications have been proposed. But we are of opinion, that, while the integuments are entire, these applications can hardly have any effect; and therefore that the fundamental procedure must be to scarify the part, so as to reach the living substance, and, by the wounds made there, to excite the suppuration required. By the same incision, also, we give access to antiseptics, which may prevent the progress of the putrefaction in the dead, and excite inflammation in the living parts.

When gangrene proceeds from a loss of tone, and when this, communicated to the neighbouring parts, prevents that inflammation which, as we have said, is necessary to the separation of the dead part from the living, it will be proper to obviate this loss of tone by tonic medicines given internally; and, for this purpose, the Peruvian bark has been found to be especially effectual. That this medicine operates by a tonic power, we have endeavoured to prove. Dr CULLEN's *Pract. of Physic*, § 266.

865. The accession of sloughing (863.) is announced by a florid or inflamed line circumscribing the mortified portion (862.), in the course of which pus (784.) becomes more and more perceptible till separation is completed.

866. The inflammation (776.) investing mortification (788.), and ending in suppuration (785.), and facilitating the sloughing (863.), is, in general, not a part of the inflammation which had terminated by mortification. It is recent, and may be produced by the acrimony of the dead matter acting as an occasional cause (791.), which sometimes seems to be so powerful as fatally to extend its influence.

867. It seems to be a reasonable assertion, that, substances may be antiseptic (118.) over dead (26.) and not over living (25.) matter. With respect to the former, if any advantage is supposed to be derived from retarding complete corruption after inflammation, proper antiseptics may be locally applied; among which are supereminent, separately or combinedly.

1. Vinous spirit.

2. Essential oil.

868. The application of the specified antiseptics (118.) may be rendered more intimate by forming incisions into the slough (862.), which at same time will permit the sanies to flow out. These ought not perhaps to be carried into the living parts, because they permit the insinuation of the putrid matter, which may in consequence become more destructive.

869. The sloughing happily completed, (863.), the patient may be considered as affected by wound, with loss of substance, occupied by suppurative inflammation (785); its cure ought to proceed accordingly*.

870. Spreading mortification (788.) may be completely removed by amputation†, which is a substitution of wound*; a bold remedy; its adoption, however, is justifiable by reason and experience.

* See *Wound*.

† See *OPERATION*.

871. Much of the success of amputation, as a remedy of mortification (788.), will depend on situation. The extremities of the body are favourable to its application.

872. Mortification (788.) consequent to inflammation (776.), excited by local causes, unless strong predisposition (857.) exist, seldom extends beyond the inflamed parts.

873. When mortification (788.) ceases to spread, or sloughing (863.) is begun, spontaneous amputation will supersede that which is artificial. It has often done this. The sloughing process is amputation. The determination of the form and place of the wound is the only apology that can be offered for its adoption in this state. It is often wanton and unprincipled.

874. That the necessity of applying amputation as a remedy of mortification (788.) only results from its validity to check extension, otherwise fatally to take place, seems to be a just conclusion from the detailed remarks (873.).

875. No good reason occurs, for imagining that surgery (96.) is tarnished, although amputation, one of its most powerful remedies, may have been unavailingly employed to stay the ravages of mortification (788.). No remedy is universally successful. The most Herculean expedients are daily observed to be abortive*.

* A. C. a seafaring man about fifty years of age, was admitted into the Royal Infirmary of this city. He had a dislocation at the ankle, and a fracture of the fibula of the same leg, about three inches from its inferior extremity, and a correspondent wound of the covering parts. Mortification extending upwards soon made its appearance; amputation was instituted above the knee, with a view of checking its progress. This remedy was unsuccessful. I assisted at the consultation, and readily advised the operation mentioned, as the only expedient that was capable to afford the unfortunate sufferer any chance of survival. The drawback in this case seemed to be the too late adoption of amputation.

Within these few days past, mortification induced by local violence proceeded fatally beyond the place of injury. A gardener aged ninety-four years, living in the neighbourhood of this city, had his leg a little above the ankle miserably fractured and wounded by the wheel of a loaded cart. Foreseeing that inflammation, likely to assume the termination by mortification, was to ensue, I proposed instantaneous amputation. He would not submit. Mortification acceded. He expired within three days from the time of the violence.

NECROSIS.

Appellation.

LA GANORENE SECHE.

Definition.

876. Mortification (788.) gradually acceding without much previous inflammation (776.), the dead parts becoming hard and dry*.

877. Necrosis (876.) seems to indicate no speciality of practice.

878. Inflammation (776.), according to situation, is either internal or external, the latter occupying the cutaneous surface chiefly.

* NECROSIS—Partis mors, sine tumore praevio, deinde vero exsiccatio, induratio, nigredo. SAUVAGESIUS.

NECROSIS—Partis mors lenta, sine praevio tumore, mollitie, et dissolutione, foetida, cum dolore ardente ordinario et stupore, quae sequitur exsiccatio partis, induratio, nigredo, et mumia: differt a gangraena, in eo, quod lentius procedat, cum dolore ro-

Internal Inflammation.

879. Internal inflammation (878.) is often beyond the reach of inspection. It may sometimes be detected by touch *; it is always known by

1. Pain proportionally acute and pungent.
2. Symptomatic fever (691.).
3. Altered function of the inflamed parts †.

880. The most noted varieties of internal inflammation (878.) may be recounted, and any admissible speciality of cure pointed out.

dente et stupore, et in mumiam abeat; gangraena contra mollescat, phlyctænas elevet, putrescat, foetet, et cito decurrat. SAGARUS.

* See *Operation*.

† Inflammationem adesse dicitur, ubi tumor durus acuteque dolens, cum rubedine intensa vehementique pulsatione: quæ si externas occupat partes, facile patet; non ita vero, si internas, membranaceas, aut viscera. Tum enim non nisi ex dolore plus minus aucto, punctorio, pro varietate partis affectæ, vel et summa anxietate, si in pulmonibus aut hepate; febrique valida, tum et pulsu duro dignoscitur. Inflan-

PHRENZY.

Appellations.

PHRENITIS.

PHRENITIASIS. *Castel.*PHRENISMUS. *Vogel.*

CEPHALITIS.

SPHACELISMUS CEREBRI. }

SIRIASIS. }

Hippoc.

SPHACERUS. }

SPHALERUS. }

*Galen.*SIDERATIO. *Latin.*COMA-CEPHALUS. *Aphrodific.*APOPLEXIA. *Brasavoli.*ULCUS CEREBRI DEPASCENS. *Lusitan.*ENCEPHALONOSOS. *Rhumel.*

CEREBRI SPHACELUS. }

CEREBRI ABSCESSUS. }

*River.*APOPLEXIA PURULENTA. *Morgagni.*

CEPHALALGIA INFLAMMATORIA.

CEPHALAEA.

PHRENESIE.

INFLAMMATION DU CERVEAU.

matio partium externarum ejusque sequelae ad chirurgicos pertinent morbos. DE MEZA *Compend. Med. Pract.* § 1.

BRAIN-FEVER. *Vulg.*

Definition.

881. Inflammation (776.) seated in the brain (encephalon) or its membranes (meninges) *.

* PHRENITIS—Dolor capitis, delirium audax, vis artuum, pulsusque major, pyrexia acuta. SAUVAGESIUS.

PHRENITIS—Inflammatio meningum—Febris synocha, cephalalgia, furor, anxietas, syringmos, ophthalmia, carpologia, oblivio. LINNAEUS.

PHRENITIS—Febris acuta, dolor capitis, delirium constans et vehemens. VOGELIUS.

PHRENITIS—Phlegmasia acuta, cum pyrexia et delirio perpetuo, a cephalalgia atroci plerumque incipiens; delirium quandoque est audax, urina plerumque citrina, cum nebula sublimi. SAGARUS.

PHRENITIS—Pyrexia vehemens; dolor capitis, rubor faciei et oculorum; lucis et soni intolerantia; pervigilium; delirium ferox vel typhomania. CULLENUS.

PHRENISMUS—Vera inflammatio cerebri aut membranarum ejus, quam ex dolore capitis et vehementi delirio febrili vulgo definiunt, quae signa vero admodum ambigua. VOGELIUS.

CEPHALITIS—Febris acuta, cum delirio somnolento, et carphologia. SAUVAGESIUS.

Diagnostic.

882. Phrenzy (881.) is detected by,
 1. Pain peculiar, acute, and pulsatory
 (775.).

CEPHALITIS—Phlegmasia in qua mentis stupor, somnolentia, somnus cataphoricus, carphologia adfunt, cum pyrexia acuta typhode; pulsus successive mollescit, cum frequentia sine celeritate; aegri sunt admodum debiles; lingua plerumque mollis. sudor quasi perpetuus; caput saepe manibus impetunt, fricant etiam deleri. **SAGARUS.**

SPHACELISMUS—Inflammatiō encephali. Synochus, delirium, carphologia, asthenia, immobilitas, anasthaesia, aphonia. **LINNAEUS.**

SPECIES of Phrenitis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Phrenitis vera. *Boerhav.*
Phrenitis essentialis. Fortis.
Phrenitis idiopathica. Juncker.
2. Phrenitis synochi pleuriticae.
Phrenesis. Sydenham.
3. Phrenitis miliaris. *Hoffman.*
Phrenesis novae febris superveniens. Sydenham.
4. Phrenitis synochi sanguineae. *Ejusdem.*
5. Phrenitis variolosa. *Ejusdem.*
6. Phrenitis morbillosa. *Morton.*
7. Phrenitis verminosa. *Sennert.*
8. Phrenitis a plica. *Hoffman.*
9. Phrenitis aphrodisiaca. *Wincleri.*
10. Phrenitis a pyreta. *Collado.*

2. Redness and morbid sensibility of the eyes.

3. Symptomatic fever (691.) proportional.

4. Disturbed function of the brain, under the form of ferocious raving (delirium ferox (421.)) *.

11. Phrenitis calentura.

Calenture.

12. Phrenitis Indica. *Bontii.*

13. Phrenitis a dolore.

14. Phrenitis a tarantismo. *Bagliovi.*

15. Phrenitis hydrophobica.

16. Phrenitis inanitorum. *Mezerey.*

SPECIES of Cephalitis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Cephalitis Ægyptiaca.

Phlegmone cerebri.

2. Cephalitis traumatica. *River.*

Abscessus cerebri. *Schenck.*

3. Cephalitis spontanea.

Phrenitis hectica. *Hippoc.*

Morbus solstitialis. *Trinumini.*

Cerebri abscessus et sphacelus. *River.*

4. Cephalitis siriasis.

Ardor capitis.

Siriasis. *Aetii.*

5. Cephalitis littriana.

6. Cephalitis epidemica.

7. Cephalitis verminosa.

8. Cephalitis cerebelli.

* The symptoms by which phrenzy may be most

883. Ascertaining whether or not phrenzy (881.) be idiopathic (43.) or symptomatic (44.) is a point of most obvious importance.

884. Phrenzy (881.) may assume any one of the specified terminations (781.); mortification (788.), however, can rarely accede, because the vital condition (25.) is likely to be previously obliterated.

Special Cure.

885. The high importance of the organs affected by phrenzy (881.) is a cogent motive to carry it to discussion (782.). Suppuration (785.) is an event greatly disastrous, often fatal; this experience teaches. The most powerful antiphlogistic remedies (815.) ought not to be stintedly applied in its earliest existence, particularly blood-letting (116.), and occasionally repeated*.

certainly known are an acute pyrexia, a violent head-ach, a redness of the face and eyes, an impatience of light, a constant watching, and a delirium impetuous and furious. Dr CULLEN's *Pract. of Physic*, § 286.

See FORDYCE's *Elem. of Physic*, p. 214.

* The cure of phrenzy is the same with that of inflammation in general; but here the most powerful

886. Phrenzy (881.) symptomatic of wound or fracture *, in general, demands appropriated chirurgical operation † to conduct it to discession (782.).

887. Phrenzy (881.) reaching suppuration (785.), the pus (784.) may sometimes require evacuation †. This especially is likely to happen when it is induced by local injury.

888. After sufficient blood-letting (116.) has been employed against phrenzy (881.), purging (118.) may be resorted to.

remedies are to be immediately employed. Large and repeated bleedings are especially necessary, and these taken from vessels as near as possible to the part affected. Dr CULLEN's *Pract. of Physic*, § 288.

In the cure of inflammation of the brain, the most powerful means of *resolution* are immediately to be employed.

Fiat V. S. e brachio ad unc. xii. xx. xxx. pro diathesi inflammatoria aut corporis viribus, et repetatur pro re nata, &c. FORDYCE's *Elem. of Physic*, p. 215.

* See *Wound and Fracture*.

† See TREPANATION.

QUINSY.

Appellations.

CYNANCHE.

SQUINANTIA. *Gordon.*

PRUNELLA. *Paracels.*

ANGINA INFLAMMATORIA. *Boerhav.*

CYNANCHE TONSILLARIS. *Cullen.*

PARACYNANCHE.

PARASYNANCHE.

} *Graecor.*

ESQUINANCIE.

ANGINE.

THROAT-INFLAMMATION.

Definition.

889. Inflammation (776.) situated in the throat (fauces), particularly in one or both tonsils (amygdalae) *.

* CYNANCHE—Dolor gutturis, cum dyspnoea strangulante, dysphagie, et pyrexia acuta. SAUVAGESIUS.

CYNANCHE—Inflammatiō faucis. Synocha, tussis, aglutitio, ortopnoea, angina, suffocatio, linguae intumescencia. LINNAEUS.

CYNANCHE—Phlegmasia acuta, pharingis, laringis, dyspnoeam et dysphagiam inducens, cum pyrexia acuta, faucium rubore, calore, dolore, tumore, quae adesse docet inspectio in fauces, depressa lingua. SAGARUS.

S U R G E R Y.

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890. Quinsy (889.) in general may be discovered by inspection. Symptomatic fever (691.) is present proportionally.

CYNANCHE—Pyrexia aliquando typhades; rubor et dolor faucium; deglutitio et spiratio difficiles, cum angustiae in faucibus sensu. **CULLENUS.**

ANGINA—Difficultas respirandi, cum sensu obicis in gutture, et saepe deglutitione difficili, sine phlegmasia. **SAUVAGESIUS.**

ANGINA—Faucis dolor cum suffocatione. **LINNAEUS.**

ANGINA—Faucium inflammatio; febris continua, respirandi et deglutiendi difficultas, praefocationis metus. **VOGELIUS.**

ANGINA—Respiratio impedita, cum sensu obicis in gutture, absque phlegmasia, sive dum adsit dysphagia, sive non. **SAGARUS.**

ANGINA—Cynanche. **CULLENUS.**

SPECIES of Cynanche, according to Sauvages, are,

1. Cynanche tonsillaris.

Synanche. Graecor.

Anginae quarta species. Boerhav.

Esquinacie ordinaire.

2. Cynanche epidemica.

Febris anginosa. Huxham.

3. Cynanche maligna. *Panarol.*

a. *Cynanche ulcerosa.* Vandermonde.

b. *Cynanche gangraenosa.* Marteau.

Special Cure.

891. Although quinsy (889.) terminating by suppuration (785.) may not produce fatal consequences, yet this is an

4. *Cynanche exanthematica.**Angina variolosa.**Angina morbillosa.*

} Sydenham.

5. *Cynanche trachealis.**Cynanche vera.**Cynanche laryngea.*

} Graecor.

Angina canina. Lusitani.*Anginae prima species.* Boerhav.6. *Cynanche pharyngea.**Parasynanche.* Graecor.*Dysphagia inflammatoria.**Anginae quarta species.* Boerhav.7. *Cynanche thymica.* Bonet.8. *Cynanche hepatica.* Guarinonii.*Angina, salva larynge, a jecore corrupto ortum ducens.* Bonet.9. *Cynanche a deglutitis.**Angina spuria.* Etmuller.10. *Cynanche arthritica.**Angina arthritica.* Musgrave.*Angina metastatica a scabie, herpete repulsa.*

Mezerey.

11. *Cynanche mercurialis.* Schenck.12. *Cynanche prunella.* Etmuller.13. *Cynanche a dysenteria.* Ejusdem.14. *Cynanche parotidaea.*

event abundantly painful and inconvenient, and points out the expediency of

Oreillons. } Tiffot.
Ourles. }

15. Cynanche purpuro-parotidæa. *Ejusdem.*

SPECIES of Angina, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Angina bronchus.

Angina pituitosa.

Catarrhus ad fauces.

Angina mucosa. Huxham.

Angine catarrhale.

2. Angina loweriana.

Angine oedematosa. Boerhav.

3. Angina calculosa. River.

4. Angina a deglutitis. Tulp.

Ab infixo asperæ arteriæ ossiculo. Bonet.

A spina piscis in faucibus haerente. Schenck.

5. Angina a laqueo.

Angina suspensorum.

6. Angina scirrhusa. Boerhav.

*Dyspnoea a tumore carcinomatoso asperæ arteriæ
adnato.* Bonet.

Dyspnoea a sarcômâ in postica parte palatii.

Ruyschii.

7. Angina suppuratoria. Boerhav.

8. Angina venerea.

Ulcere verolique au gosier.

9. Angina hysterica. River.

10. Angina hydrophobica.

Sycankê. Graecor.

11. Angina nasalis.

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vigorously attempting to conduct it to discussion (782.).

892. The tepid bath in the form of vapour (410.) may be employed as a remedy favourable to the discussion (782.) of quinsy (889.). Its situation scarcely admits of its use in any other form*.

12. Angina exanthematica. Hoffman.

Angina symptomatica.

Angina variolosa.

Angina morbillosa.

13. Angina scorbutica. Hoffman.

14. Angina thymica. Bonet.

15. Angina polyposa. Alucasis.

16. Angina aneurysmatica. Bonet.

17. Angina bronchocelica. Marchett.

Angina a struma interna circa jugulum.

18. Angina spasmodica. Zwingeri.

19. Angina alba. Meysercy.

Esquinarie blanche ou pituiteuse.

In the cure of quinsy, some bleeding may be proper; but large bleedings will seldom be necessary. The opening of the ramular veins seems to be an insignificant remedy; and leeches set upon the external fauces are of more efficacy.

This inflammation may often be relieved by moderate astringents, and particularly by acids applied to the inflamed parts. In many cases, nothing has been found to give more relief than the vapour of warm water received into the fauces. DR CULLEN'S *Præf. of Physic*, § 324.

893. Suppurated (786.) quinsy particularly calls for artificial opening (843.). The suffocation it produces has sometimes been so threatening, as to make bronchotomy * necessary for the maintenance of life †.

894. Quinsy (889.) connected with scarlet fever (565.), constituting the affection named ulcerous sore throat (577.), often becomes mortified (788.); It is to be treated accordingly.

PERIPNEUMONY.

Appellations.

PERIPNEUMONIA.

PULMONARIA.

PULMONIA PNEUMONIA. *Alpini.*

PULMONIA.

PERIPLEUMONIA.

Castelli.

* See BRONCHOTOMY.

† If the passage of the air into the lungs (by quinsy) be so much obstructed as to threaten immediate suffocation, bronchotomy is to be performed. If no fluid can be got into the stomach, the blood-vessels may be supplied in some measure by glysters. *FOR-
DYCE's Elements of Physic, p. 224.*

PLEUROPERIPNEUMONIA. *Boneti*,
 PNEUMO-PLEURITIS. *Dolaei*,
 PERIPNEUMONIA NOTHA,
 PERIPNEUMONIE.

Definition.

895. Inflammation (776,) seated in the lungs*.

* PERIPNEUMONIA—Pyrexia acuta, dyspnoea gravis, gravativus pectoris dolor, tussis cruenta, pulsus mollis. SAUVAGESIUS.

PERIPNEUMONIA—Inflammatiō pulmonis, synocha, hæmoptysis, dyspnoea, interscapuli dolor, cubatus supinus. LINNAEUS.

PERIPNEUMONIA—Pulmonum inflammatiō, febris continua, dolor thoracis obtusus, gravativus, tussis humida, aliquando cruenta, difficultas anhelitus angustia, &c. VOGELIUS.

PERIPNEUMONIA—Pyrexia acuta, dyspnoea gravis, sensus oppressionis gravativæ sub sternō, calor et anxietas in pectore, tussis cruenta, facies rubra, lingua rubra, tumidula; pulsus in incremento magnus, sub inspiratione remittens vel penitus intermittens, ad finem morbi mollis. SAGARUS.

PERIPNEUMONIA—Pneumonia; pulsu non semper duro, aliquando molli; dolore thoracis obtuso; respiratione perpetuo difficili, sæpe non nisi trunco corporis erecto exorienda; faciei tumidæ colore purpureo; tussi plerumque humida, sæpe cruenta. CULLENUS.

Diagnosis.

896. Besides the common symptoms of internal inflammation (776.), peripneumo-

SPECIES of Peripneumonia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Peripneumonia pura.

Peripneumonia vera.

Pneumonitis. Bougard.

La vraie peripneumonie.

2. Peripneumonia putrida,

Peripneumonie symptomatique.

3. Peripneumonia ardens. *Brunsfelsa.*

Peripneumonitis. Bougard.

4. Peripneumonia maligna.

Peripneumonia pestilens. Schenck.

Peripneumonia erysipelatoſa. Ejusdem.

Febris crimodes. Forest.

5. Peripneumonia typhodes.

Pleuro-peripneumonie bilieuse.

6. Peripneumonia catarrhalis. *Amati.*

Peripneumonia a capitis diffillatione.

Peripneumonia pituitosa.

Peripneumonia notha. Ejusdem.

Fluxion ſur la poitrine.

7. Peripneumonia arthritica. *Musgrave.*8. Peripneumonia phthiſicorum. *Morton.*

9. Peripneumonia exanthematica.

Peripneumonia a variola. Morton.

Peripneumonia a rubeola. Sydenham.

Peripneumonia a miliari. Albini.

ny (895.) is peculiarly marked by

1. Disturbed pulmonary function, or difficult respiration †.

2. Pain within the chest more or less acute, aggravated by exertion.

3. Cough (705.) variously urgent, sometimes productive of little expectoration.

4. Blood variously abundant blended with the spitting, and more or less altered, especially at the beginning (217.).

10. Peripneumonia hydrophobica.

11. Peripneumonia gastrica. *Barthos.*

12. Peripneumonia rachialgica. *Doazam.*

† See *Dyspnoea*, § 220. *Orthopnoea*, § 220. *Asthma*, § 749.

Pneumony (pneumonia) almost always comes on with a cold stage, and is accompanied with the other symptoms of pyrexia, though in a few instances the pulse may not be more frequent, nor the heat of the body increased beyond what is natural. Sometimes the pyrexia is from the beginning accompanied with the other symptoms; but frequently the pyrexia is formed for some hours before the other symptoms become considerable, and particularly before the pain be felt. For the most part, the pulse is frequent, full, strong, hard, and quick; but in a few instances, especially in the advanced state of the disease, the pulse is weak and soft, and at the same time irregular. Dr CULLEN's *Pract. of Physic*, § 328.

5. Pulses accelerated, full and hard for the most part (144.).

897. Determining whether peripneumony (895.) be resident in the parenchymatous, membranous, or vascular part of the lungs, or in all of these combinedly, is a point very little consequential*.

Special Cure.

898. The peculiar structure of the lungs, and their indispensable function, inculcate in the strongest manner the expediency of the utmost exertion to divert peripneumony (895.) from reaching suppuration (785.) or mortification (788.): The latter of these will always prove a mortal event.

* Some physicians have imagined, that peripneumony begins in the parenchyma or cellular texture of the lungs, and has its seat chiefly there. But it seems to me very doubtful if any acute inflammation of the lungs, or any disease which has been called peripneumony, be of that kind: It seems probable that every acute inflammation begins in membranous parts, &c. Dr CULLEN's *Pract. of Physic*, § 334.

The inflammation of the lungs is a disease of the bronchial artery only. FOURDYCE's *Elements of Physic*, p. 229.

899. Very liberal general blood-letting (116.) early instituted during peripneumony (895.) is the only remedy equal to check its progress.

900. Expectorants (112.), it is doubtful if any substances meriting such denomination exist, compared with blood-letting (116.), are feeble and insignificant: The stimulant power by which secretion, excretion, or expectoration is promoted, is likely to aggravate rather than alleviate peripneumony (895.), and is seemingly opposite to the first indication of cure (813.)

901. The cough (705.) attending peripneumony (895.) may be quieted by the use of anodynes (119.), which in this instance may prove antiphlogistic (815.) in two ways.

902. The bronchial surface of the lungs is accessible by the vapour-bath (410.), which is likely to communicate benefit during peripneumony (895.) *.

* Mr MUDGE has invented an instrument for the administration of the vapour-bath to the lungs, which he has named *Inhaler*. I have taken the liberty to

903. Epispastics (111.), when applied to the back or sides during peripneumony (895.), anatomy shews to be distant and remote; their evacuant effect will be proportionally unavailing *.

LUNG-BOIL.

Appellations.

VOMICA.

PLEURODYNE VOMICA.

VOMIQUE.

alter and simplify its structure very considerably, by which it is rendered more manageable; and its action more accurate. The improvements are mentioned and engraved in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* now publishing in this city.

* Very early in the disease, a blister should be applied as near to the pained part as possible. But as, when the irritation of a blister is present, it renders bleeding less effectual; so the application of the blister should be delayed till a-bleeding shall have been employed. It may be frequently necessary to repeat the blistering; and, in that case, the plasters should always be applied somewhere on the thorax; for when applied to more distant parts, they have little effect. Dr CULLEN's *Pract. of Physic*, § 358.

Definition.

904. Imposthume (784.) formed in the lungs*.

905. The unfortunate accession of suppurative (785.) peripneumony (895.), which constitutes lung-boil (904.), is known by shivering and cold fits (156.), diminished pain, hectic fever (693.).

906. Lung-boil (904.), it is evident, is in every degree and situation a dangerous occurrence; and its destructive consequences will be much in the rate of its size or extension, and of its seat as to the bronchial tubes.

VOMICA—Pulmonis purulenta, copiosa, improvisa evacuatio. I. INNAEUS.

VOMICA—Subitanea, copiosa puris aut sanguinis nigri e pulmonibus rejectio per tussim. VOGELIUS.

VOMICA—Post pneumoniam, resolutione quadam non determinatam, dyspnoea et tussis perstantes, cum decubitu in latus sanum difficili, et febre hectica. CULLENUS.

907. Lung-boil (904.) penetrating or rupturing the bronchial surface, and the pus (784.) receiving a gradual effusion and expectoration (705.), is the most favourable evacuation it can obtain: Indeed a great and sudden discharge of it in this direction, by suffusing the air-vessels, and suppressing respiration, may induce immediate death (26.).

908. If the pus (784.) of lung-boil (904.) makes a penetration towards the pleura, and finally destroys a portion of this membrane, it falls into the pleuritic cavity of the correspondent side, and constitutes empyema*; the cure of which will be afterwards taken notice of.

909. Peripneumony (895.) seldom incurs mortification (788.); the death (26.) of the whole system is likely to anticipate this event †.

* See *Empyema*.

† Pneumonic, like other inflammations, may terminate by resolution, suppuration, or gangrene; but it has also a termination peculiar to itself, as has been hinted above, and which is, when it is attended with

PLEURISY.

Appellations.

PLEURITIS.

PASSIO PLEURITICA. *Aurelian.*TELUM. *Samon.*PLEURESIS. *Gordon.*

PHLEGMASIA MEMBRANÆ COSTALIS.

*Alpin.*PLEURA FURENS. *Helmont.*

PLEURITICA FEBRIS.

FEBRIS PNEUMONICA,

*Hoffman.*MORBUS COSTALIS. *Vernae.*PERIPNEUMO-PLEURITIS. *Triller.*

PLEURODYNE.

PECTORIS DOLOR. *Bonet.*

PSEUDO-PLEURITIS.

PLEURITIS SPURIA.

PLEURESIE.

DOULEUR DE POITRINE.

an effusion of blood into the cellular texture of the lungs, which interrupting the circulation of the blood through this viscus, produces a fatal suffocation. This indeed seems to be the most common termination of pneumonic inflammation, when it ends fatally; for, upon the dissection of almost every person dead of that disease, it has appeared that such an effusion had happened. Dr CULLEN's *Pract. of Physic*, § 338.

Definition.

910. Inflammation (776.) affecting the investing membrane of the chest (pleura), and more or less the neighbouring parts*.

* PLEURITIS—Dolor lateris, respiratio et pulsus frequens, tussis. SAUVAGESIUS.

PLEURITIS—Inflammati^o pleurae. Synocha, dyspnoea, tussis, haemoptysis, pleuritica. LINNAEUS.

PLEURITIS—Pleurae inflammatio; febris continua, dolor in latere thoracis pungens, tussis sicca, dyspnoea. VOGELIUS.

PLEURITIS—Phlegmasia cum pyrexia acuta, dyspnoea, dolore pectoris plerumque p^unc^torio, et tussi molesta dolorem augente, sine gravitate in medio pectore. SAGARUS.

PLEURITIS—Pneumonia; pulsu duro; dolore, plerumque lateris, pungente, sub inspiratione praesertim acuto; decubitu in latus molesto; tussi dolentissimo, initio sicca, postea humida, saepe cruenta. COLLENUS.

PLEURITICA—Thoracis dolor lateralis p^unc^torius. LINNAEUS.

PLEURODYNE—Pectoris laterisve dolor pungitivus, cum respirandi difficultate, citra phlegmasiam acutam. SAUVAGESIUS.

PLEURODYNE—Anhelatio, cum pectoris dolore, sine phlegmasia, cum exigua vel nulla febre. SAGARUS.

911. Pleurisy (910.) perhaps ought to be restricted to denominate inflammation

PLEURODYNE.—Pneumonia. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Pleuritis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Pleuritis vera. Boerhav.

Pleuritis sanguinea. Hippoc.

Pleuritis pura. Baglivi.

Pleuritis flammiosa. Triller.

2. Pleuritis pulmonis. Zeviani.

Pleuroperipneumonia.

3. Pleuritis dorsalis. Hippoc.

4. Pleuritis mediastini. Freind.

5. Pleuritis pericardii. Lufitan.

6. Pleuritis traumatica.

7. Pleuritis biliosa. Tulpii.

Pleuritis a bile.

8. Pleuritis verminosa. Quercetani.

Pleuritis stomachalis. Bianchi.

9. Pleuritis putrida, Vandermonde.

Pleuritis ingluvisosa. Triller.

Pleuritis symptomatica.

Pleuritis impura, secundaria.

10. Pleuritis catarrhalis. Hippoc.

Peripneumonia epidemica. Dodon.

11. Pleuritis erysipelatoza. Baglivi.

Pleuritis a febre ardenti. Mocha.

Pleuritis a magno aestu et siti. Wolgangi.

12. Pleuritis hepatica. } Baglivi.

Hepatis pleuritica.

13. Pleuritis convulsiva. Bianchi.

Pleuritis sicca. Hippoc.

14. Pleuritis periodica. Morton.

(776.) of the costal portion of the pleura and contiguous parts: Considered as mark-

15. *Pleuritis hydrothoracica.* *Crendal.*

16. *Pleuritis pestilens.* *Schenck.*

17. *Pleuritis lactea.*

Pleuresie lacteuse. *Puzos.*

18. *Pleuritis polonica.* *Stabel.*

19. *Pleuritis splenica.* *De Haen.*

20. *Pleuritis miliaris.* *Camerarii.*

SPECIES of *Pleurodyne*, according to SAUVAGES,
are,

1. *Pleurodyne plethorica.*

Pseudo-pleuritis. *Zacuti.*

Pleuritis spuria. *River.*

2. *Pleurodyne verminosa.* *Quercetan.*

Dolor pleuriticus ex lumbricis. *River.*

3. *Pleurodyne rheumatica.*

Dolor lateris. *Ballonii.*

4. *Pleurodyne flatulenta.* *Ejusdem.*

Dolor lateris a flatu. *Bianchi.*

Pleurodyne flatulenta. *Prioglia.*

Pleuresie venteuse.

5. *Pleurodyne venerea.*

Lateris dolor. *Ballonii.*

Gallicus morbus.

6. *Pleurodyne hysterica.* *Van Swieten.*

Pleurodyne hypochondriaca. *Vernae.*

7. *Pleurodyne a catochylia.* *Ejusdem.*

8. *Pleurodyne phthisica.* *Guarinonii.*

Pleuritis phthisica. *Vernae.*

9. *Pleurodyne a spasmate.* *Van Swieten.*

10. *Pleurodyne ex aneurysmate.* *River.*

ing inflammation of the pleura and lungs, it is difficult to draw a line of partition between it and peripneumony (895.) *.

11. Pleurodyne scorbutica. *Lind.*
Pleuritis scorbutica. Sennert.
12. Pleurodyne arthritica. *Baglivi.*
13. Pleurodyne rachitica. *Buchneri.*
14. Pleurodyne catarrhalis.
15. Pleurodyne febricosa. *Morton.*
16. Pleurodyne miliaris. *Altonii.*
17. Pleurodyne ex abscessu. *Willisii.*
18. Pleurodyne ab ossiculo. *Giffard.*
19. Pleurodyne parapleuritis. *Veziani.*
20. Pleurodyne a rupto oesophago. *Boerhav.*
21. Pleurodyne vomica.
Vomica pulmonum. *Willisii.*
Vomica latens. *Tulpii.*
Tuberculum pulmonum. *Baglivi.*
Abscessus pulmonum. *Etmuller.*

* It has been disputed whether this disease (pleurisy) be an inflammation of the pleura, or of the external coat of the lungs. It appears most probable, that the inflammation arises in the pleura, and spreads from thence to the lungs. *FORDYCE'S Elements of Physic*, p. 236.

Sedes morbi (pleuritidis) in 300 pleuritidis denatis, a P. SERVIO ROMANO, in pleura pulmonali inventa est; invenit nimirum pleuram pulmonis superficiem cum superficialibus et extremis vasis pulmonis inflammata. *SAGARUS.*

Matter forming during pleurisy is shewn by irre-

Diagnostic.

912. Pleurify (910.) is chiefly distinguished from peripneumony (895.) by

1. Pain superiorly acute, and sometimes aggravated by pressure made on its seat.
2. Respiration in general less obstructed.
3. Expectoration not bloody.

Special Cure.

913. The remarks made on the cure of peripneumony (895.) are sufficient to point out that of pleurify (910.).

914. If pleuretic inflammation (910.) is discovered to reside chiefly in the costal portion of the pleura, it is, anatomically speaking, more within the reach of external application, particularly topical blood-

gular coldness and shiverings, the pain going off, and becoming slight and obtuse. If the matter points externally, a fluctuation is felt in the part affected. If the pus is contained in the cavity of the thorax, it is felt between the lower ribs, and the patient cannot lie on the opposite side. *FOURDYCE'S Elements of Physic*, p. 239.

Definition.

916. Inflammation (776.) seated in the substance of the heart *.

* **CARDITIS**—Dolor sub sternō, pulsus inaequalis, frequens, palpitation, et cardialgia, cordis anxietas. **SAUVAGESIUS.**

CARDITIS—Cordis inflammatio, symptomata fere ut in peripneumonia, sed graviora, dolor vehemens in regione, cordis palpitation, pulsus frequens ac inaequalis, hydrophobia; an semper?

CARDITIS—Adest dolor constans sub sternō, in regione cordis urens, flammam vitae extinguens, cum palpitatione, frequentibus animi deliquiis, pulsu jam magno, duro, per momenta, jam parvo, frequente, inaequali, inordinato, intermittente; febre aucta typhode et anxietatibus; cor manu tenentes aegri fugitivis oculis et mille jactationibus agitationi, sibi comburi, illudque mori quaeruntur, clamant. **SAGARUS.**

CARDITIS—Pyrexia; dolor in regione cordis, anxietas, spiritus difficilis; tussis; pulsus inaequalis; palpitation; syncope. **CULLENUS.**

SPECIES of Carditis, according to **SAUVAGES**, are,

1. Carditis spontanea. *Meckel.*

2. Carditis traumatica. *Senac.*

Blessure du coeur.

Diagnostic.

917. Inflammation of the heart (916.) is an occurrence more rare than might be imagined, besides the general symptoms of peripneumony aggravated, its presence is peculiarly marked by

1. Pain in the region of the heart uncommonly distressing and acute.
2. Palpitation (751.) or irregular action of the heart.
3. Fainting (570.) frequently recurring*.

* In Cardite epidemica, *Clar. Treccourt, Journal de Med.* Dec. 1755. memorat signa sequentia :

1. Symptomata peripneumoniae, sed violentiora.
2. Dyspnoeam extremam, cum longo intervallo inter expirationem et sequentem inspirationem.
3. Sitim clamorantem.
4. Horrorem potus, ita ut aquae adpectu fremarent et convellerentur aegri.
5. Dolorem in regione cordis, quo pectus tanquam clavo confossum videretur.—His adde nauseam continuam, palpitationem, pulsum depressum, oculos lachrymosos, tristes, linguam aridam, nigram, sanguinem pleuriticum corio flavo denso obductum; minus sanis erant similes; aegritudo contagiosa, quae septimana terminabatur. Sectis cadaveribus plurimis, cordis substantia omnibus ulcerata; plurimis concretiones polyposae, pericardium cordi accretum. SAUVAGESIUS.

Special Cure.

918. The importance of the heart evidently calls for the most potent remedies

We might give a section on the carditis and pericarditis, or the inflammations of the heart and pericardium; but they hardly require a particular consideration. An acute inflammation of the pericardium is almost always a part of the same pleuritic affection we have been treating of, and is not always distinguished by any different symptoms, or, if it be, does not require any different treatment. The same may be said of an acute inflammation of the heart itself; and when it happens that the one or the other is discovered by symptoms of palpitation and syncope, no more is implied, than that the remedies of pneumonic inflammation should be applied with greater diligence.

From dissections, which shew the heart and pericardium affected with erosions, ulcerations, and abscesses, we discover that these parts had been affected with inflammation; and while at the same time no symptoms of pneumonic inflammation had appeared, it may be alleged that these inflammations of the heart and pericardium should be considered as diseases independent of the pneumonic. This indeed is just; but the history of such cases proves, that the inflammations had been of a chronic kind, and hardly discovering themselves by any peculiar symptoms, or if attended with such as marked an affection of the heart, these are at the same time such as have been known to

(815.) during its inflammation (776.), of which any other termination than discussion (781.) seems not a little incompatible with life (25.).

919. The method of cure of inflammation of the heart (916.), symptomatic of wound*, will be collected from the remarks respecting this last named affection.

PERICARDIAL INFLAMMATION.

Appellations.

PERICARDITIS.

PERICARDII INFLAMMATIO.

INFLAMMATION DE PERICARDE.

Definition.

920. Inflammation (776.) occupying the covering of the heart (pericardium)†.

arise from other causes than inflammation. There is therefore no reason for our treating more particularly of the inflammation of the heart and pericardium. Dr CULLEN's *Pract. of Physic*, § 362.

* See *Wound*.

† PERICARDITIS—Pericardii inflammatio; omnia ut in mediastina, urgente morbo syncope. VOGELIUS.

Diagnostic.

921. Inflammation of the covering of the heart (920.) is difficultly discriminated from pleurisy (910.), and from inflammation of the heart itself (916.) †.

Special Cure.

922. The procedure valid against pleurisy (910.) and inflammation of the heart (916.) will be equally so against that of its covering (920.).

MEDIASTINAL INFLAMMATION.*Appellations.*

MEDIASTINA.

MEDIASTINI INFLAMMATIO.

INFLAMMATION DE MEDIASTINE.

† Inflammation of the pericardium has many things in common with the inflammation of the pleura; but the pain is deeper seated, and is not so much increased upon inspiration.

If the heart is affected, the pulse becomes small, irregular, and intermittent, with immense anxiety, the patient falls into syncope, and is soon destroyed.

It is to be treated also as the pleurisy. **FOUR-
BYCE'S Elements of Physic, p. 246.**

Definition.

923. Inflammation (776.) of the partition of the chest (mediastinum) *.

Diagnostic.

924. Inflammation of the partition of the chest (923.) is specially marked by
Pain striking from the breast-bone to the back.

Special Cure.

925. The creation of empyema (908.), in consequence of mediastinal inflammation (923.) attaining the suppurating state (785.) may be prevented by artificial opening of the imposthume (786.). A correspondent trepanned hole of the breast-

* **MEDIASTINA**—Mediastini inflammatio ; febris continua, incendium in thorace, offendiculum quoddam ad sternum in inspiratione, respiratio frequens, tussis cum sputis coloratis, orthopnoea ; an semper ? **VOGELIUS.**

MEDIASTINA—Pneumonia. **CULLENUS.**

bone *, and proper opening of the soft parts, is the mode †.

PARAPHRENSY.

Appellations.

PARAPHRENSIS.

PARAPHROSYNE.

PARAPHRENITIS. *Boerhav.*

FIEVRE MALIGNE CEREBRALE. *Meyzer.*

DIAPHRAGMATIC INFLAMMATION.

Definition.

926. Inflammation (776.) of the midriff (diaphragma) †.

* See TREPANATION.

† See an excellent collection of facts and remarks on this subject, by M. DE LA MARTINIERE, among the *Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Surgery*, vol. 4. p. 555. &c. In one case, the pus spontaneously destroyed the breast-bone, and was discharged.

† PARAPHRENSIS—Symptomata phrenitidis et peripneumoniae. SAUVAGESIUS.

Diagnostic.

927. Diaphragmatic inflammation (926.)
is noted specially by

PARAPHRENSIS—Inflammatio diaphragmatis, peripneumonia, phrenitis. LINNAEUS.

PARAPHRENSIS—Pneumonia. CULLENUS.

PARAPHRENITIS—Diaphragmatis inflammatio; febris continua, dyspnoea, dolor e regione ventriculi, cinguli instar, ventrem supra lumbos ambiens, delirium. VOGELIUS.

DIAPHRAGMITIS—Phlegmasia cum dolore obscuro ad costas spurias, oppressione pectoris, sputis saepe cruentis, orthopnoea, anxietate; cingulum praecordia stringens queruntur aegri; angulos oris saepe retrahentes delirant; quandoque lethargo vel cataphora laborant; pulsus est inaequalis, inordinatus, intermittens, durus; hypochondria intro tracta; respiratio sine motu diaphragmatis; facies jam pallet, jam rubet; calor est urens ad praecordia internus. Scripsi sicut observavi in meis aegris. SAGARUS.

PARAPHRENITIS—Pneumonia. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Paraphrenesis, according to SAUVAGES,
are,

1. Paraphrenesis diaphragmatica.

Paraphrenitis. Boerhav.

2. Paraphrenesis pleuritica.

3. Paraphrenesis hepatica.

1. Pain (775.) uncommonly acute during inspiration, and darting in its direction, and consequently in the hypochondres.

2. Respiration accelerated, imperfect, because chiefly performed by the intercostal muscles.

3. Hiccup (753.) and convulsion of the muscles of the face, named risus sardoniacus.

4. Peculiar sickness at stomach.

5. Aggravation of the enumerated symptoms upon the necessary attempts to discharge excrement.

Cure.

928. Paraphrensy (926.) obviously will yield to the same remedies employed against pleurisy (910.).

STOMACH-INFLAMMATION.

Appellations.

GASTRITIS.

INFLAMMATIO VENTRICULI. *River.*

- DOLOR VENTRICULI. (*Bonnet.*)
- CARDIALGIA INFLAMMATORIA. *Tralles.*
- FEBRIS STOMACHICA INFLAMMATO-
RIA. *Hoffman.*
- INFLAMMATION DE L'ESTOMAC.

Definition.

929. Inflammation (776.) occupying the stomach (ventriculus) *.

* GASTRITIS—Dolor epigastrii, nausea, vomit-
ritio, febris typhodes, vel remittens, maligna. SAU-
VAGESIUS.

GASTRITIS—Inflammatiō ventriculi. Febris am-
phemerina, lipyria, anxietas, vomitus ingestorum, car-
dialgia. LINNAEUS.

GASTRITIS—Ventriculi inflammatiō; febris lei-
pyria, dolor et ardor in epigastrio, sitis, vomitus in-
gestorum, singultus. VOGELIUS.

GASTRITIS—Phlegmasia stipata dolore epigastrii,
ardore, tensione, siti, nausea, vomitione, singultu, et
pyrexia acutissima. SAGARUS.

GASTRITIS—Pyrexia typhodes; anxietas; in epi-
gastrio ardor et dolor, ingestis quibullibet auctus; vo-
mendi cupiditas, et ingesta protinus rejecta; singultus.
CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Gastritis, according to SAUVAGES, are,
1. Gastritis legitima.

Diagnostic.

930. Inflammation of the stomach (929.) is known to have taken place by the following symptoms, which are a good deal peculiar to this affection.

1. Acute pain (775.) in the epigastric region, especially if subjected to any pressure.

2. Vomiting (706.), especially when any substance, however mild, is swallowed.

3. Hiccup (753.) more or less constant and severe.

4. Pulses (144.) generally small and hard.

Special Cure.

931. The peculiar importance of the stomach directs to the most decisive mea-

Febris stomachica. Hoffman.

2. *Gastritis traumatica.* Meyzerey.

3. *Gastritis a veneno.* Hoffman.

Febris malignae species. Meyzerey.

4. *Gastritis erysipelatoſa.* River.

5. *Gastritis ſterno-coſtalis.*

6. *Gastritis exanthematica.* Hoffman.

7. *Gastritis hernioſa.* Garengot.

tures to conduct inflammation of it (929.) to discussion (782.), because any of the other terminations of this affection (781.) cannot fail to prove highly disastrous, if not fatal; indeed, death (26.) and mortification (788.) of this organ seem to be inseparable. Its high sensibility disposes inflammation to proportional violence and rapidity.

932. The earliest employment of the antiphlogistic remedies (815.), for the reasons enumerated (931.), is manifestly proper. The peculiar function of the stomach may admit of an advantageous application of tepid bath (410.), or milk rendered mildly tepid for this purpose, may be swallowed in such quantity as the stomach can retain. Anodynes (119.) may perhaps be best applied to the inferior part of the alimentary canal*.

* It is only in the case of phlegmonic inflammation that we can advise the cure or resolution to be attempted by large and repeated blood-lettings employed early in the disease; and from these we are not to be deterred by the smallness of the pulse; for, after bleeding, it commonly becomes fuller and softer. After bleeding, a blister ought to be applied to the region of the stomach; and the cure will be assisted

CLYSTER.

Appellations.

ENEMA.

LAVEMENS.

INJECTION.

GLYSTER.

Definition.

933. Any fluid substance injected into the alimentary canal, or intestinal, through its inferior extremity (anus).

934. Inflammation of the stomach (929.) producing imposthume (786.); rupturing towards the cavity of this organ, will manifest itself by the pus (784.) being discharged upwards or downwards. Healing is, as much as may be, to be acquired by the mildest management.

by fomentations of the whole abdomen, and by frequent emollient and laxative glysters. *Dr Cullen's Pract. of Physic, § 372.*

PUORRHOEA.

Definition.

935. Discharge of pus (784.) by stool *.

936. Little speciality can be pointed out by anatomy (16.) in the structure of the stomach to evince that its inflammation (929.) should be peculiarly determined to the modification named erysipelalous †. Experience does not sanction this idea †.

* Puris sinceri ex alvo excretio. VOGELIUS.

† See *Rose* or *Erysipelas*.

‡ *Erysipelalous* inflammations of the stomach are more frequent than those of the phlegmonic kind. It appears at least from dissections, that the stomach has often been affected with inflammation, when neither pain nor pyrexia had given any notice of it; and such we judge to have been of the erysipelalous kind. This kind of inflammation also is especially to be expected from acrimony of any kind applied to the stomach, and would certainly proceed more frequently from such a cause, were not the interior surface of this organ commonly defended by a mucus exuding in great quantity from the numerous follicles placed immediately under the villous coat; on many occasions, the exudation of mucus is prevented, or the liquid poured out is of a less viscid nature, so as to be less fitted

GUT-INFLAMMATION.

Appellations.

ENTERITIS.

CHORDAPSUS.

INFLAMMATIO INTESTINORUM. *Sen.*FEBRIS INTESTINORUM INFLAMMATORIA. *Hoffman.*

FEBRIS ILIACA INFLAMMATORIA.

*Ejusdem.*ENTEROPHLOGIA. *Meyzerey.*

INFLAMMATION DES BOYAUX.

INTESTINAL INFLAMMATION.

to defend the subjacent nerves; and it is in such cases that acrid matter may readily produce an erysipelatous affection of the stomach.

From what has been said, it must appear, that an erysipelatous inflammation of the stomach may frequently occur, but will not always discover itself, as it sometimes takes place with pyrexia, pain, or vomiting.

Inflammation of the stomach is of two kinds; phlegmonic, or erysipelatous. The first may be seated in what is called the *nervous coat* of the stomach, or in the peritoneum investing it: The second is always seated in the villous coat and cellular texture immediately subjacent, Dr CULLEN's *Pract. of Physic*, § 377, 378, 364.

Definition.

937. Inflammation (776.) occupying any portion of the alimentary or intestinal canal, below the stomach †.

† ENTERITIS—Dolor circa umbilicum vehemens, cum meturismo, pyrexia acuta, ileo vel dysenteria. SAUVAGESIUS.

ENTERITIS—Inflammatio intestini. Febris ex evacuatione abdominis, colica atroci, tensiva, calente, LINNAEUS.

ENTERITIS—Intestini inflammatio; febris aslodes, phricodes, cruciatus ventris intolerabilis, flatuum et stercoris retentio, aut dysenteria. VOGELIUS.

ENTERITIS—Phlegmasia acuta, cujus symptomata sunt tensio tumida et valde dolorifica, tactum non tolerans, partium abdominis intestinis respondentium, cum pyrexia, meturismo, quandoque et ileo, vel dysenteria. SAGARUS.

ENTERITIS—Pyrexia typhodes; dolor abdominis pungens, tendens, circa umbilicum torquens; vomitus, alvus pertinaciter adstricta. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Enteritis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Enteritis iliaca.

Febris iliaca. Hoffman.

2. Enteritis colica.

Chordapsus. Galeni.

3. Enteritis flatulenta.

Meteorismus. Vulgo.

Diagnostic.

938. Intestinal inflammation (937.) is ascertained to exist chiefly, by,

1. Pain (775.) in the abdominal cavity, acute and fixed.

2. Disturbed function of the intestines, productive of obstruction, and consequently of costiveness (720.) and vomiting (706.) *.

939. An accurate discrimination between intestinal inflammation (937.) and colic (756.) is essential to a prosperous cure of the former.

4. Enteritis mesenterica.

Phlegmone mesenterii. Alpin.

Mesenterii inflammatio. Sennert.

5. Enteritis enterocelica. *Meyzer.*

* Enteritis may be known to be present by a fixed pain in the abdomen, attended with a pyrexia, costiveness, and vomiting. Practical writers mention the pain, in this case, as felt in different parts of the abdomen, according to the different seat of the inflammation; and so indeed it sometimes happens; but very often the pain spreads over the whole belly, and is felt more especially about the navel. Dr. CULLEN's *Pract. of Physic*, § 384.

Special Cure.

940. The cure of intestinal inflammation (937.) is conducted on the same plan with that of the like affection of the stomach (931.).

941. Suppuration (785.) acceding to intestinal inflammation (937.), and bursting towards the cavity of the gut, will necessarily produce purulent purging (935).

942. Mortification (788.) of the intestine within the abdominal cavity can hardly fail to induce death (26.), by loss of function of this indispensable organ, and by the diffusion of its contents over contiguous bowels.

943. Intestinal inflammation (937.) is not seldom symptomatic (44.) of colic (756.), of intussusception*, and of rupture*. Its cure necessarily implies previous attention to the idiopathic (43.) affection†.

* See *Intussusception and Rupture*.

† The enteritis and gastritis arise from the like causes; but the former more readily than the latter,

944. May not surgery (96.) attempt to form an artificial anus* when intestinal inflammation (937.), ending in mortification (788.), is otherwise certainly to be followed with death? a plan not seldom executed by the plastic power (73.) †.

LIVER-INFLAMMATION.

Appellations.

HEPATITIS.

FEBRIS ICTERIODES. *Galen.*

FEBRIS TYPHODES. *Forest.*

INFLAMMATIO HEPATITIS. *Sennert.*

HEPATALGIA.

DOLOR HYPOCHONDRII DEXTRI. *Bonet.*

INFLAMMATION DU FOYE.

DOULEUR DU FOYE.

from cold applied to the lower extremities, or to the belly itself. The enteritis has likewise its peculiar causes, as supervening upon the spasmodic colic, incarcerated hernia and volvulus. Dr CULLEN's *Pract. of Physic*, § 375.

• See GASTROTOMY.

† See an elaborate speculation and facts relative to gastrotomy, by M. HELVIN, in vol. iv. of the *Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Surgery*.

Definition.

945. Inflammation (776.) resident in the liver*.

* HEPATITIS—Dolor, tensio, calor in regione hepatis, cum pondere, tussis sicca, respiratione difficili. SAUVAGESIUS.

HEPATITIS—Inflammatio jecinoris; amphemerina, tussis sicca, asthma, singultus, hypochondrii dextri tensio calens. LINNAEUS.

HEPATITIS—Jecinoris inflammatio; febris continua, hypochondrii dextri dolor tensivus, tussis sicca, icterus, interdum vomitio bilis et per alvum dejectio. VOGELIUS.

HEPATITIS—Phlegmasia acuta, cujus symptomata sunt tensio dolorifica hypochondrii dextri sub costis spuris, cum sensu ardoris ac gravitatis; dyspnoea, tussis sicca, faciei colore flavescente, siti, anorexia, saepius et singultu, vomitione et tumore hepatis, pulsus est subdurus,ensus, urinae ictericiae, biliosae, serum sanguinis missi et crusta subflava, febris quasi semper remittens. SAGARUS.

HEPATITIS—Pyrexia; hypochondrii dextri tensio et dolor, saepe pungens pleuritici instar, saepius obtusus; dolor ad claviculam et summum humeri dextri; decubitus in sinistrum latus difficilis; dyspnoea; tussis sicca; vomitus; singultus. CULLENUS.

HEPATICA—Jecinoris dolor hypochondrii dextri. LINNAEUS.

S U R G E R Y. an

Diagnostic.

946. The liver, partly from various peculiar circumstances, is frequently the seat

HEPATALGIA—Molesta sensatio, gravativa, tensiva, aut alia quaevis in regione hepatis, sine pyrexia acuta.
SAUVAGESIUS.

HEPATALGIA—Molesta sensatio gravativa, tensiva, aut quaevis alia in regione hepatis, sine pyrexia acuta.
SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Hepatitis, according to **SAUVAGES**, are,

1. Hepatitis erysipelatoza. *Lussitan.*

Hepatitis a bile. *Jonstoni.*

Hepatitis biliosa. *Bontii.*

2. Hepatitis pleuritica.

Suspirium irruptum. *Aeginetae.*

3. Hepatitis muscularis. *Etmuller.*

4. Hepatitis cystica. *Boneti.*

5. Hepatitis obscura. *Jonstoni.*

SPECIES of Hepatalgia, according to **SAUVAGES**, are,

1. Hepatalgia calculosa,

Colique hepaticque.

2. Hepatica scirrhusa.

Scirrhus hepatis.

Scirrhe au foye.

3. Hepatalgia infarctus.

Tumor hepatis simplex. *Sennert.*

Infarctus hepatis. *Juncker.*

Obstruction du foye.

of inflammation (776.), the chief symptoms of which are

1. Pain (775.) in its region, or in the right hypochondre, sometimes shooting to the correspondent shoulder.
2. Hiccup (753.), from the proximity of the midriff.
3. Vomiting (706.), from the proximity of the stomach.
4. Jaundice (719.), according to situation.
5. Symptomatic fever (691.), sometimes attended with insatiable thirst.
6. Swelling (772.), discoverable by touch, is sometimes discernible.

Special Cure.

947. Every exertion is requisite to carry liver-inflammation (946.) to discussion

4. Hepatalgia intercus. *Bartholin.*
5. Hepatalgia aeruginosa. *Colica spasmodica Angelimontanorum.* Scheuchzeri.
6. Hepatalgia sarcomatosa. *Mangeti.*
Excroissance du foye.
7. Hepatalgia apostematosa. *Bartholin.*
Absces au foye. Civadier.
8. Hepatalgia Petitioner. *Petit.*
9. Hepatalgia deceptiva. *Billebaute.*

(782.). Any other event, if not fatal, is in general infinitely perilous.

948. Suppuration (785.) acceding to liver-inflammation (945.), sometimes destroys life before the pus (784.) procure any vent *; which, when procured, is accidentally various as to direction and consequences.

949. The pus (784.) formed by liver-inflammation (945.) may be poured into

1. The alimentary canal, and may be voided by vomiting (706.) or purging (935.), or by both manners.
2. The correspondent pleuritic cavity

* FATHER D——, of the society of Jesus, about sixty years of age, somewhat corpulent, after a great exertion to prevent his falling on the street during frost, instantly perceived a pain, soon followed by the other symptoms of liver-inflammation, particularly hiccup and insupportable drowsiness. No external appearance of the affection was detected. In consequence of consultation between the late Dr Rutherford and myself, the most liberal blood-lettings, &c. were employed. After two weeks, death put an end to a most excruciating situation, supported with the most manly fortitude. Dissection discovered a very large imposthume in the substance of the liver.

having destroyed a portion of the midriff, and thus form empyema (908.); and if the lungs be injured, part of the pus (784.) may be ejected by spitting, and hectic fever (693.) be kindled.

3. The peritoneal cavity.

4. The gall-bladder;

Having destroyed the peritoneum, abdominal muscles, may be

5. Spontaneously or artificially ejected (843.) †.

† When hepatitis has ended in suppuration, the pus collected may be discharged by the biliary ducts; or if the suppurated part does not any where adhere closely to the neighbouring parts, the pus may be discharged into the cavity of the abdomen; but if, during the first state of inflammation, the affected part shall have formed a close adhesion to some of the neighbouring parts, the discharge of the pus after suppuration may be various, according to the different seat of the abscess. When seated on the convex part of the liver, if the adhesion be to the peritoneum lining the common integuments, the pus may make its way through these, and be discharged outwardly; or if the adhesion shall have been to the diaphragm, through this into the cavity of the lungs, and from this may be discharged by coughing. When the abscess of the liver is seated on its concave part, in consequence of adhesions, the pus may be discharged into the stomach or intestines, and into these last either di-

950. The varied direction (949.) which suppurated liver-inflammation (945.) may assume gives occasion to much attention, which may usefully, in some cases, employ incision*.

951. It is probable, that in few cases only of liver-inflammation (945.) has life endured till mortification (788.) has acceded.

952. Symptomatic (44.) liver-inflammation (945.) cannot be cured till the idiopathic affection (43.) be subdued.

953. The distinction of liver-inflammation (945.) into chronic (47.) and acute (46.) does not promise much advantage†.

rectly, or by the intervention of the biliary ducts.
Dr CULLEN's *Pract. of Physic*, § 399.

* See INCISION and ONEOTOMY.

† Inflammation of the liver seems to be of two kinds; the one acute, the other chronic. The chronic hepatitis we only discover to have happened, by our finding large abscesses in the liver, which are presumed to be the effect of some degree of inflamma-

SPLEEN-INFLAMMATION,

Appellations.

SPLENITIS.

LIENIS INFLAMMATIO. *Sennert.*DOLOR HYPOCHONDRII SINISTRI,
*Plater.*DOLOR LATERIS SINISTRI. *Sennert.*

INFLAMMATION DE LA RATE.

DOULEUR DE LA RATE.

Definition.

954. Inflammation (776.) affecting the spleen (lien) *.

tion. As this chronic inflammation is not to be certainly known, and therefore does not lead to any certain practice, we omit treating of it here. Dr CULLEN's *Pract. of Physic*, § 390. 392.

* SPLENITIS—Dolor, tumor in regione lienis, tantum vix tolerans, cum febre ut plurimum remittente. SAUVAGESIUS.

SPLENITIS—Inflammatio lienis. Febris tetartophia, respiratio intersecta, hypochondrii sinistri tumor pulsatorius. LINNAEUS.

SPLENITIS—Lienis inflammatio; febris continua, hypochondrii sinistri distensio atque tumor, dolor pulsans, molestus dexter decubitus. VOGELIUS.

Diagnostic.

955. Spleen-inflammation (954.) is manifested by

SPLENITIS—Cognoscitur haec phlegmasia febre remittente, saepius tetartophia, tumore, duritie in regione lienis, dolore tactum fugiente pulsatili, calore, dyspnoea, pulsu in inspiratione intermittente, *in carpo sinistro magis*, et absentia symptomatum nephriticorum; frigent hi aegri artubus; calor internus non est adeo magnus; sanguis missus est crusta inflammatoria tectus; cibi adest fastidium, decubitus in latus sinistrum difficilis, sitis et anxietas: Semel observavi hunc morbum sicut illum hic descripsi. SAGARUS.

SPLENITIS—Pyrexia, hypochondrii sinistri tensio, calor, tumor, et dolor pressu auctus; absque signis nephritidis. CULLENUS.

SPLENALGIA—Dolor aut molestia in regione lienis sine pyrexia acuta. SAUVAGESIUS.

SPLENALGIA—Molesta sensatio gravativa, tensiva, aut quaevis alia in regione hepatis, sine pyrexia acuta. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Splenitis, according to SAUVAGES,

1. Splenitis phlegmonodea.

SPECIES of Splenalgia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Splenalgia infarctus.

Obstructio lienis. Sennert,

Obstruction de la rate.

1. Pain in the region of the spleen.
2. Swelling (772.) or tension.
3. Symptomatic fever (691.).

KIDNEY-INFLAMMATION.

Appellations.

NEPHRITIS.

RENUM INFLAMMATIO. *Sennert.*PHLECMONE RENUM. *Alpini.*NEPHRALGIA. *Zwingeri.*

DOLOR NEPHRITICUS.

INFLAMMATION DES REINS.

RENAL INFLAMMATION.

Definition.

956. Inflammation (776.) affecting a kidney (ren) *.

2. Splenalgia scirrhusa.

Scirrhe a la rate.

3. Splenalgia suppuratoria. *Stalpart.*

4. Splenalgia sarcomatosa.

*Lien ingens. Blancard.**Rate de grosseur enorme.*

* NEPHRITIS—Dolor acutus in regione renum, juxta ureteres, in vesicam directus, cum febre acuta, dysuria, ischuriave. SAUVAGESIUS.

Diagnosis.

957. Kidney-inflammation (956.), from common as well as peculiar causes, is not a rare affection : it is discriminated by,

NEPHRITIS—Synochus irregularis, nausea, singultus, ructus, urinae varietas, obstipatio, lumbago urens, femoris stupor, inflammationem renis indicantes. LINNAEUS.

NEPHRITIS—Renis inflammatio, febris acuta, dolor ardens in regione renis, urina pauca, flammea, vel nulla, stupor cruris vicini, dolor testis vicini, ructus, vomitio. VOGELIUS.

NEPHRITIS—Phlegmasia, pyrexia acuta, dolore renum inflammatorio, urinae ardore, mictione frequenti stipata; dolor sequitur ureteres, testis retrahitur, rotatur, crus stupet, plerumque adest vomitio, sine augmento doloris aeger potest corpus ad anteriora flexum erigere. SAGARUS.

NEPHRITIS—Pyrexia; dolor in regione renis, saepe ureteris iter sequens; mictio frequens urinae, vel tenuis, decoloris, vel ruberrimae; vomitus; cruris stupor; testiculi ejusdem lateris retractio aut dolor. CULLENUS.

NEPHRALGIA—Dolor lumbi alterutrius, ureteris ductum sequens, cum nausea, testis retractione in viris, eruris stupore in feminis. SAUVAGESIUS.

NEPHRALGIA—Dolor fixus in regione renum et ureterum, sine pyrexia acuta. SAGARUS.

1. Pain in the region of the kidney
shooting in the direction of the ureters

SPECIES of Nephritis, according to SAUVAGES,
are,

1. Nephritis vera.
2. Nephritis calculosa. *Pison.*
3. Nephritis arthritica. *Hoffman.*

SPECIES of Nephralgia, according to SAUVAGES,
are,

1. Nephralgia calculosa. *Zwinger.*
Calculus renum. *Sennert.*
Calcul des reins.
2. Nephralgia arenosa. *Bonet.*
La graville.
3. Nephralgia arthritica. *Musgrave.*
4. Nephralgia rheumatica. *Sydenham.*
Lumbago rheumatica.
5. Nephralgia hysterica. *Sydenham.*
6. Nephralgia haemorrhoidalis. *Nenteric.*
Nephritis spuria.
Nephralgia plethorica.
7. Nephralgia purulenta. *Bonet.*
8. Nephralgia a pancreate. *Mangeti.*
9. Nephralgia verminosa. *River.*
10. Nephralgia mesenterica. *Mercklini.*
11. Nephralgia monstrosa.
12. Nephralgia a carie. *Vandermonde.*
13. Nephralgia febricosa. *Morton.*
14. Nephralgia miliaris. *Hamiltoni.*
15. Nephralgia scirrhusa. *Sachs.*
Nephralgia a lienis luxatione. *Bonet.*
16. Nephralgia gravidarum. *Puzos.*
17. Nephralgia haematurica. *Tralles.*

numbing the thigh, or retracting the testicle of the correspondent side.

2. Disturbed function of the affected organ; sometimes diminished, sometimes totally suppressed (714.). Not seldom the urine is bloody (242.).

3. Vomiting (706.) and sickness at stomach.

4. Symptomatic fever (691.).

THE STONE.

Appellations.

CALCULUS.

MATERIES CALCULOSA.

CALCUL.

TARTAR.

GRAVELLE.

GRAVEL.

Definition.

958. Stone-like matter (1.), variously sized, surfaced, and solid, generally laminated, or consisting of concentric layers (strata), including a central portion or kernel (nucleus).

959. The stone (958.) has been found in almost every point of the animal fabric, but is peculiarly abundant in the urinary passages, exciting much torment, and its extraction affords great scope to chirurgic ingenuity*.

CALCULOUS HABIT.

Appellations.

LITHIASIS.

DIATHESIS CALCULOSA.

Definition.

960. A peculiar constitution of body favouring the generation of the stone (958.).

Formation of Stone.

961. Observation seems to evince, that, there is constantly present in the animal fluids a calculous matter (958.), which readily coheres, and is formed into masses in certain circumstances: these small and numerous in the urinary tubes are named gravel.

* See LITHOTOMY.

962. A circumstance favourable to the formation of the stone (958.) is the presence of any solid substance that may become a kernel (958.). This is soon, in general, involved with calculous incrustation.

963. A leaden ball, a needle, a portion of a tobacco-pipe, fragments of various other substances, have been detected as affording kernels (958.) to calculous masses in the bladder of urine.

964. In the urinary passages, it would appear, that, the kernel (958.) of the stone (958.) is most frequently afforded by the kidneys, and, consequently, from these organs, the stones (958.), as yet small, penetrate to the other parts of the urinary surface, with various distressful progress.

965. Does the matter whose concretion forms the stone (958.) prevail in one individual more than in another? or variously in the same individual at different periods? What idiosyncrasy (272.) or cause can be assigned for such a fact? Is it hereditary (51.)? What relation does the

stone (958.) bear to the osseous matter, and to the matter named tophaceous *?

966. The stone (958.) is very frequently an occasional cause (60.) of kidney-inflammation (945.), a circumstance deserving much attention, because thus excited, and the cause continuing to act, the affection will be more violent and obstinate than in opposite circumstances.

967. It is a lamentable truth* that might a priori be demonstrated, which now indeed is tacitly confessed, that, most part of the drugs which from time to time have been extolled as lithontriptics (124.), are totally inefficacious, and those that really possess any such power cannot be permitted to exert it within the urinary passages, and particularly, cannot be carried into

* TOPHUS—Any gritty or earthy matter abounding in some mineral waters, and concreting upon the sides of vessels they are long contained in, or to hard bodies lying in them; whence also, for its likeness thereunto, it is applied to the chalky substance which is sometimes deposited upon the joints of arthritic persons. QUINCY.

contact with the stone (958.) in the kidney, the mode of application the most auspicious.

Special Cure.

968. In every view, a vigorous and early direction of the antiphlogistic remedies (815.) against kidney-inflammation (945.) to procure discuffion (782.) is a just practice. Dilution (411.) may be much adopted.

969. The function of the kidney is more indispensable to the vital state (25.) than that of some other organs. The disasters necessarily following its suppuratory inflammation (785.) cannot be small.

PURULENT URINE,

Appellations,

PYURIA.

PUOTURIA.

PISSEMENT DU PUS.

Definition.

970. A discharge of pus (784.) by the urinary passages *.

* PYURIA—Purulentæ, albescenti, aut viscidomucosæ materiae mictio. SAUVAGESIUS.

PYURIA—Purulentæ, albae, flavae, aut luteolentæ materiae cum urinis mictio. SAGARUS.

PUOTURIA—Mictio purulenta. VOGELIUS.

SPECIES of Pyuria, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Pyuria renalis.

Ulcus renum.

Ulcus ureterum.

} Sennert.

Pissement du pus.

2. Pyuria vesicalis. Bonet.

Ulcere a la vessie.

3. Pyuria a corde. Bonet.

4. Pyuria a thorace. *Ejusdem.*

5. Pyuria viscida. Deidier.

Glaire des reins.

6. Pyuria mucosa.

Rarus vesicae morbus. Hoffman.

Catarrhus vesicae. Lieutaud.

Glus. Iinnæi.

Glaire de la vessie.

7. Pyuria lactea. *Diemerbroeckii.*

8. Pyuria chylosa.

Urines blanchâtres. Vieussens.

9. Pyuria arthritica.

Urina tetracea. Hundertmarck.

971. A purulent matter (784.), blended more or less with the urine, may indicate the accession of suppuration (785.) to kidney-inflammation (945.).

972. Kidney-inflammation (945.) has been communicated to the lumbar muscles and integuments, and the suppuratory state (785.) has been detected, or appeared externally, under the form of imposthume (786.), and spontaneously or artificially ruptured, has afforded vent to the stone (958.) that had been its occasional cause (60.).

973. It is only when kidney-inflammation (945.) excited by the stone (958.) has discovered itself externally (972.) that the variety of lithotomy named nephrotomy* can be attempted, although anatomy points out the possibility of carrying incision into the substance of the kidney without wounding the peritoneum. The

Urines blanches.

10. Pyuria a mesenterio. *Bonst.*

11. Pyuria nigra.

12. Pyuria virescens.

* See NEPHROTOMY.

uncertainty of the presence of the stone (958.) is an additional argument against operation (973.) till the event mentioned*.

BLADDER-INFLAMMATION.

Appellations.

CYSTITIS.

VESICAE INFLAMMATIO. *Sennert.*

CYSTIPHLOGIA. *Meyxerrey.*

INFLAMMATION DE LA VESSIE.

Definition.

974. Inflammation (776.) of the bladder of urine (vesica urinae) †.

* See a dissertation of great utility on this interesting subject, in the *Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Surgery*, vol. iv. p. 233, by M. LAFFETE.

† CYSTITIS—Dolor, tumor, tensio hypogastrii, cum dysuria vel ischuria. SAUVAGESIUS.

CYSTITIS—Inflammatio vesicae. Febris, dolor hypogastrii, cum tumore inflammatorio, dysuria, tenesmo. LINNAEUS.

CYSTITIS—Vesicae urinae inflammatio. Febris

Diagnostic.

975. Bladder-inflammation (974.) is chiefly distinguished by,

1. Pain in the region of the bladder of urine augmented by every exertion of the organ itself, or of the abdominal and respiratory muscles, or by pressure and agitation.

levior, hypogastrii dolor ardens, pressorius, frequens meiendi stimulus, ischuria, tenesmus. VOGELIUS.

CYSTITIS—Phlegmasia, cujus praecipua symptomata sunt intumescētia ovalis in pelvi, cum tēsiōe, dolore tactum non tolerante, dysuria, vel ischuria, et pyrexia amphemerina; adsunt insuper vigiliae, sitis, subin delirium, extremorum frigus, tenesmus, vel obstipatio: Pulsū observavi tensum, subdūrum, naturali frequentia et celeritate non multū majorem; in sanguine misso crustam tenuem albam, subgelatinosam, clysmatum difficile iniectionem. Scribo sicut observavi. SAGARUS.

CYSTITIS—Pyrexia, hypogastrii tumor et dolor; iniectio frequens dolorifica, vel ischuria; tenesmus. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Cystitis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Cystitis spontanea.
2. Cystitis a cantharidibus.
3. Cystitis traumatica.

2. Tension or swelling of the hypogastric region.

3. Micturition, or frequent and painful urgency to discharge urine, of which a total suppression (714.) may accede.

4. A morbid and frequent desire (494.) to void excrement (faeces).

5. Swelling (772.) perceptible sometimes to the finger in the straight gut (rectum).

6. Symptomatic fever (691.) in proportion.

976. The stone (958.) which may have fallen from the kidney (964.), or may have been generated in the bladder of urine, may prove an occasional cause (50.) of inflammation of this organ, (974.) a circumstance discoverable by sounding *.

Special Cure.

977. When bladder-inflammation (974.) is discovered to be excited by the stone (958.), (an aggravation is commonly denominated a fit of the stone), a perfect cure, or indeed a comfortable alleviation is scarcely to be expected, while such a

* See CATHETERISM.

powerful occasional cause is permitted to act.

978. The stone (958.) in the bladder of urine admits of the application of Lithon-
triptics (124.) by injection *. Experience
has fully evinced, that, as yet medicine can-
not boast of being possessed of any such,
effectual and at same time safe. The variety
of lithotomy named cystotomy †, is the
only certain mode of removing it.

979. Bladder-inflammation (974.) is con-
ducted to discission (782.), in general, by
the antiphlogistic remedies (815.). The te-
pid bath (408.) to the bladder of urine it-
self, to the straight gut, and externally
in the form of poultice (826.) to the re-
gion of the former organ, is applicable
and may be conducive.

980. Bladder-inflammation (974.) suf-
fering suppuration (785.) may give puru-
lent urine (970.) and ulcer ‡, or be pro-
ductive of a destruction more or less ex-

* See INTRODUCTION.

† See CYSTOTOMY.

‡ See Ulcer.

tensive, so as to permit the urine to flow by the groin, passage of the womb, &c.

WOMB-INFLAMMATION,

Appellations.

METRITIS.

HYSTERITIS.

INFLAMMATIO UTERI. *Sennert*,

FEBRIS UTERINA.

INFLAMMATIO UTERINA.

INFLAMMATION DE LA MATRICE,

Definition.

981. Inflammation (776.) occupying the womb or uterine system (uterus) *.

* METRITIS—Dolor et tumor in regione et extensione uteri, ac lumbis, et inguinibus, cum febre. SAUVAGESIUS.

METRITIS — Hanc phlegmasiam adesse noscimus tumore, ardore, dolore, gravitate in regione uteri, et pyrexia acuta; digiti in vaginam immissi os uteri tactum non fert, idem valde calet; adest dolor ad inguina, femora, diaphragma, qui ad claviculas extenditur, cum dyspnoea, nausea, vomitione, singultu, obstipatione, ischuria vel dysuria, horrore perpetuo, frigore extremorum, delirio, jactatione, spasmis, dolore oculorum;

Diagnostic.

982. Inflammation of the womb (981.), which may be excited by peculiar circumstances, is ascertained to exist by the following symptoms chiefly:

1. Pain in its region acute and constant.

pulsus varius, animi deliquia, sopor, tetanus, catalepsis, observantur, cum febre plerumque remittente. SAGARUS.

HYSTERITIS—Inflammatio uteri. Febris, delirium, spasmus, sardialis, dolor hypogastrii tumorque calens. LINNAEUS.

HYSTERITIS—Uteri inflammatio. Febris varia et lenta phricodes, aut quotidiana continua, dolor colicae similis, egestionis chylosae, et ichorosae, nullo doloris sensu defluentes. VOGELIUS.

HYSTERITIS—Pyrexia; hypogastrii dolor, calor, tensio, tumor; os uteri tactu dolens; vomitus. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Metritis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Metritis puerperarum. *Mauriceau.*

2. Metritis typhodes.

Fievre maligne avec inflammation de l'uterus.

3. Metritis lactea.

Depot lacteux avec fievre aiguë. Puzos.

2. Swelling (772.) perceptible to the finger in its passage (vagina uteri).

3. Disturbed excretion of urine and excrement (494.).

4. Symptomatic fever (691).

983. The womb is peculiarly liable to inflammation (776.) after parturition, either tedious or violent*, a period at which the state of this organ is favourable peculiarly to its inroads.

Special Cure.

984. Every exertion ought obviously to be made to carry womb-inflammation (981.) to discission (782.). The tepid bath (408.) may be from time to time administered by injection †.

985. Suppuration (785.) acceding to womb-inflammation (981.) cannot fail to be exceedingly destructive, if not fatal. Ulceration ‡ is sometimes consequent. The pus (784.) may be discharged by the passage (vagina uteri).

* See *Difficult Parturition.*

† See INTRODUCTION.

‡ See *Ulcer.*

986. Has not womb-inflammation (981.), acceding after parturition, been mistaken for proper puerperal fever (517.)?

PERITONEAL INFLAMMATION.

Appellations.

PERITONITIS.

EPIPLOITIS.

OMENTITIS.

* MESENTERITIS.

MYOCOLITIS.

INFLAMMATIO PERITONAEI.

INFLAMMATION DE L'OPIPLOON.

Definition.

987. Inflammation (776.) affecting the investing membrane of the lower belly (peritoneum) *.

* PERITONITIS—Peritonaei inflammatio; febris assidua, tumor ventris, et dolor punctorius. VOGELIUS.

PERITONITIS—Pyrexia, dolor abdominis, corpore erecto auctus; absque propriis aliarum phlegmasiarum abdominalium signis. CULLENUS.

Diagnostic.

988. Peritoneal inflammation (987.) is known by the general symptoms of inflam-

EPIPLOITIS—Dolor circa hypogastrium, et umbilicum, juxta epiploi extensionem. SAUVAGESIUS.

EPIPLOITIS—Bis observavi hanc phlegmasiam, semel in viro rustico 30 annorum, et semel in quadragenaria muliere, cum sequente charactere : Febris erat mitis amphemerina, virium non adeo magna prostratio (rusticus venerat ipse quarta die morbi pro consilio ad me), lingua alba tumidula, sanguis missus coriaceus, obstipatio non pertinax, dolor obtusus infra peritonaeum ad attactum paululum acutus, tumor omenti, respiratio suspiriosa, pulsus durus, naturali celeritate et frequentia non multum major, sitis mediocris, urinae flavae, appetitus aliquis, aliquis et somnus. SAGARUS.

EPIPLOITIS—Peritonitis. CULLENUS.

OMENTITIS—Omenti inflammatio ; febris continua, cum dolore et tumore in regione epigastrica et hypogastrica. VOGELIUS.

OMENTITIS—Peritonitis. CULLENUS.

MESENTERITIS—Mesenterii inflammatio ; febris varia, occulta et lenta, phricodes aut quotidiana continua, dolor colicae similis, egestionibus chylosae et ichorosae, nullo doloris sensu defluentes. VOGELIUS.

MYOCOTITIS—Musculorum abdominalium inflammatio ; symptomata ut in peritonitide. VOGELIUS.

mation (776.) particularly of abdominal inflammation when the anterior part of the peritoneum lining the abdominal muscles is inflamed, a peculiar inability of raising the body to the perpendicular attitude is produced.

989. Peritoneal inflammation (987.) after child-bed, from the sudden alteration of dimension and other circumstances, is a frequent affection, and does not seem to have been properly discriminated by practitioners from puerperal fever (517.) *.

LOIN-INFLAMMATION.

Appellations.

LUMBAGO PSOADICA. *Fourdyce.*

SPECIES of Epiploitis, according to SAUVAGES, is,
1. Epiploitis vera. *Roebman.*

* I have observed two cases of peritoneal inflammation immediately consequent to child-bearing assume the suppurative termination, and produce imposthume, which burst externally: The situation was near the groin.

LUMBAGO APOSTEMATOSA.

ISCHIAS EX ABSCESSU.

LUMBAGO AB ARTHROCACE.

MORBUS COXARIUS. *De Haen.*ARTHROPUOSIS. *Cullen.*} *Sauv.**Definition.*

990. Inflammation (776.) affecting the loins or lumbar parts internally*.

Diagnostic.

991. Loin-inflammation (990.) is marked by

1. Pain in the back lower than the kidneys.
2. Symptomatic fever (691.) †.

* LUMBAGO PSOADICA—Inflammation of the cellular membrane lying under the psoas muscle. FOURDYCE.

ARTHROPUOSIS—Dolores artuum, vel partium muscularium, saepe post contusionem, profundi, obtusi, diuturni; tumor vel nullus, vel modicus, et diffusus; phlogosis nulla; pyrexia primum lenis, tandem hectica; et tandem partis apostema. CULLENUS.

† It (inflammation of the cellular membrane lying under the psoas muscle) agrees very much, excepting for the situation, in its symptoms, progress, and ter-

Cure.

992. The cure of loin-inflammation (990.) seems to consist in no speciality.

mination, with the inflammation of the liver, i. e. the pain is situated in the back, for the most part rather lower than the region of the kidneys. Both it and the other symptoms of inflammation are slight, and seldom attended with a great degree of general inflammation. The disease commonly terminates in suppuration; notwithstanding which, the pain sometimes continues, falling gradually lower. In other respects the usual symptoms of internal suppuration arise, such as irregular coldness, hectic fever, &c.

The pus makes its way through the cellular membrane, sometimes into the cavity of the abdomen, when it is fatal; sometimes externally in the thigh, a little on the outside of the lymphatic glands in the groin; sometimes it appears in the loins; or dissects along the abdominal muscles to the spine of the rectum, and forms a tumor with fluctuation in the hip; or it passes down to the pelvis, and gets to the peritoneum, or resembles the hemorrhoids; often producing caries in the bones of these different parts, or inability of moving the muscles. *FOURDYCE's Elements of Physic,* p. 264.

JOINT-INFLAMMATION.

Appellations.

ARTHROPUOSIS.

PHLEGMONE ARTICULI.

Definition.

993. Inflammation (776.) of an articulation or joint.

Diagnostic.

1. Pain acute and much aggravated by pressure or motion.
2. Swelling (773.) more or less considerable, often without any discolouration, at least in its earlier periods.
3. Diminished function.
4. Symptomatic fever (691.).

Special Cure.

994. Left joint-inflammation (993.) should induce incurable alteration of the articular structure, every method of procuring its discussion (782.) ought timeously to be adopted: its situation permits

the combined influence of the general (824.) and topical (826.) antiphlogistic remedies commodiously.

995. Suppuration (785.) of joint-inflammation often converts the capsular cavity into imposthume (786.), and finally affects the bones, and destroys the ligaments, producing erosion and ulcer * externally. It not seldom proves fatal †.

996. Giving vent artificially (843.) to the pus (784.) of joint-inflammation (993.), a measure of easy execution ‡, is in its effects not a little precarious ||. As the alteration of the parts, however, will be as the detention of the pus, the sooner it is discharged healing is more likely to succeed.

* See *Ulcer*.

† I lately dissected a middle-aged man, in whose larger joints, especially the knee and shoulder ones, a very considerable quantity of pus was contained; the ligaments and articular extremities of the bones concerned were not a little affected. I have not been informed respecting the particular history of this case.

‡ See *ONCOTOMY*.

|| See Dr HUNTER's *Medical Commentaries*.

BONE-INFLAMMATION.

Appellations.

ARTHROCAE.

PAEDARTHROCAE.

SPINA VENTOSA.

PHLEGMONE MEDULLARIS.

EPINE VENTEUSE.

Definition.

997. Inflammation (776.) existing within a bone or in its cancellated structure (cancelli) *.

* ARTHROCAE—Ulcus medullae ossium, saepius in epiphyseis, cum exostosi et dolore. SAUVAGESIUS.

ARTHROCAE—Ulcus medullae cum carie ossis.

ARTHROCAE—Ulcus malignum, tumens, dolore ostocopo. LINNAEUS.

ARTHROCAE—Ulcus medullae ab interioribus sponte natum, cum ossis carie, exostosi, et persaepe dolore. SAGARUS.

ARTHROCAE—Phlogosis. CULLENUS.

PAEDARTHROCAE—Tumor ossis, dolore gravis, in exulcerationem tendens. VOGELIUS.

Diagnostic.

998. Bone-inflammation (997.) is indicated by

1. Pain intense, and referable to the interior portion of the bone in which it is resident.

2. Swelling (772.) of the bone *.

3. Inflammation (776.) of the covering soft parts, at least, in its advanced state, this affection necessarily accedes.

4. Symptomatic fever (691.).

Special Cure.

999. If the most assiduous attention shall be unable to prevent bone-inflammation (997.) from reaching suppuration (785.) and tending to enlarge and destroy the bone; no objection can be stated against artificial opening (843.) †. On the contrary, it is a practice in every respect justifiable.

* See *Exostosis*.

† See INCISION and TREPANATION.

External Inflammation.

1000. The principal varieties and denominations of external inflammation (878.) may now be considered.

CARBUNCLE.*Appellations.***ANTHRAX.****CARBUNCULUS.****PRUNA.****IGNIS PERSICÆ.****CHARBON.***Definition.*

1001. Inflammation (776.) peculiarly intense, and commonly ending in mortification (788.) *.

* **ANTHRAX**—Phyma (protuberance), apice gangraenosum, ambitu inflammatum. **SAUVAGESIUS.**

ANTHRAX—Glandula subcutanea, inflammata, in suppurationem malignam vergens.

ANTHRAX—Tumor rotundus, erysipelaceus, immerfus, dolentissimus, suppurandus, apice acuto, pustula purifera. **LINNAEUS.**

Diagnostic.

1002. The diagnostic (71.) of carbuncle (1001.) is chiefly derived from

ANTHRAX—Quasi malignus furunculus, qui partem mox adurit, pustulas circum se ardentissimas ciet; tandem crusta nigra vel cinerea obducitur, et corruptae carnis lobum excutit; quo excedente, ulcus cavum sordidum manet. VOGELIUS.

ANTHRAX—Phyma apice gangraenosum, et in radice inflammatum. SAGARUS.

CARBUNCULUS—Tumor valde durus, ex atro rubens et lividus, qui parum levatur, sed carni inferiori quasi affixus, dolor ardentissimus est, et qualis ab adurentibus esse solet: non, ut furunculus, in pus vertitur; sed superveniente gangraena, putrescit. PLATNERUS.

CHARBON—Une tumeur rouge, un peu dure, ronde, élevée en pointe, accompagnée d'une douleur vive, d'une chaleur brulante, et d'une grosse pustule dans le milieu, ou de plusieurs petites, qui se changent en une croute noire, comme si l'on y avoit appliqué un fer chaud. VILLARS.

SPECIES of Anthrax, according to SAUVAGES are,

1. Anthrax simplex.

Anthrax sporadicus.

2. Anthrax malignus.

Charbon pestilential.

3. Anthrax Persicus.

Pruna et ignis Persicus.

} *Avicennae.*

1. Rapidity of progress.
2. Tendency to mortification (788.), particularly about its central portion.

1003. Carbuncle is mild and sporadic (50.), or malignant and pestilential (52.). The former may be considered as idiopathic inflammation (43.), the latter as exanthematous (542.) or metastatic (830.), especially when connected with plague (544.).

Special Cure.

1004. Mild carbuncle (1001.) seems to demand no speciality of cure. An early well conducted application of antiphlogistic remedies (815.), particularly local ones (826.), is likely to diminish or supersede its tendency to mortification (788.), and consequently expedite the healing process.

Le mal des ardens.

Le feu du St Antoine.

4. Anthrax tarantatus.

BOIL.

Appellations.

FURUNCULUS.

CLOU.

FURUNCLE.

Definition.

1005. Inflammation (776.), its extent smaller and its degree less severe than those of carbuncle (1005.) *.

* FURUNCULUS—Tumor inflammatorius, cutaneus, prominens, durus, et atro-ruber, cujus centrum, cum suppuratus est, occupant fibræ crassæ, quæ in pus non colliquefcunt. SAUVAGESIUS.

FURUNCULUS—Tuberculum acutum apostematodes, ovum columbinum magnitudine non excedens. VOGELIUS.

FURUNCULUS—Tumor inflammatorius, cutaneus seu subcutaneus, prominens, profunde ruber, sphaeroideus, cujus centrum occupat vertex fibrosus, digernesciens; ordinario juglandis habet magnitudinem. SAGARUS.

FURUNCLE—Tumeur phlegmoneuse, dure, douloureuse, d'un rouge vif tirant le pourpre, également ronde, s'élevant en pointe, qui n'excede pas ordinaire-

Diagnostic.

1006. Boil (1005.) may occupy any point of the cutaneous surface. It is seldom solitary, rarely produces symptomatic fever (691.), circumstances sufficiently discriminative.

Special Cure.

1007. The local antiphlogistic remedies (823.) will be of sufficient influence, if not to discuss (782.), at least, to circumscribe boil (1005.), and, of course, to promote healing.

ment la grosseur d'un œuf de pigeon, et qui ne suppure jamais entièrement. VILLARS.

SPECIES of Furunculus, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Furunculus dothien.

Clou ordinaire.

Common boil.

2. Furunculus terminthus.

3. Furunculus phygothlon.

Papus vel panis.

ROSE-DROP.

Appellations.

GUTTA ROSEA. LUTSUNMOO

GUTTA ROSACEA. SIEUAMIS

BACCHIA.

VARUS.

Definition.

1008. Furuncle (1005.) situated in the face, small sized, not solitary, and more or less chronic *.

* GUTTA ROSEA—Maculae faciei rubrae, guttae, parum prominentes, aut asperae, et diu permanentes. SAUVAGESIUS.

GUTTA ROSEA—Phlogosis. CULLENUS.

GUTTA ROSACEA—Varus quasi confluens, cum rubedine aspera, maculosa. VOGELIUS.

GUTTA ROSACEA—Cutis faciei efflorescentia, chronica, variis tuberculis, vel pustulis phlogisticis, phlogodeis, squamosis, vel ulcerosis, exasperata aestu, et doloribus lancinantibus molesta saepius evadit. Haec cutis defoedatio vernacule *visage coupreuse* audit. LIEU-TAUD.

BACCHIA—Varus faciei, cum nodis maculisque coloratis chronicis. LINNAEUS.

BURNING.

Appellations.

COMBUSTURA.

ENCAUSIS.

BACCHIA—Phlogosis. CULLENUS.

VARUS—Tuberculum durum, constans. SAUVA-
GESIUS.VARUS—Pustulae glandularum sebacearum, ru-
brae, dispersae, chronicae. LINNAEUS.VARUS—Tuberculum in facie durum, exiguum, ru-
brum, fere callosum, dispersum, multiplex. VOGELIUS.VARUS—Tumor pili magnitudine, plerumque sub-
durus, non suppurandus aut desquamandus, pertinax,
in glandulis sebaceis, SAGARUS.

VARUS—Phlogosis. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Gutta Rosea, according to SAUVAGES,
are,

1. Gutta rosea simplex. } *Verduc.*
Taches hepatiques.
Goutte rose. Turner.
2. Gutta rosea herpetica. Sennert.
Couperose dartreuse.
3. Gutta rosea syphilitica.

S U R G E R Y.

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ENCAUMA.

AMBUSTIO.

ADUSTUM.

BRULURE.

SCALDING.

Definition.

1009. Inflammation (776.), its occasional cause (794.) fire *.

Corona Veneris.

Couronne de Venus.

Le chapelet.

}

Astruc.

4. Gutta rosea febrilis. *Meyzerrey.*

* COMBUSTURA—Vulnus igne factum, inducta eschara. LINNAEUS.

ENCAUSIS—Inflammatio cutis ambustione. VOGELIUS.

AMBUSTIO—Plaga a flamma ignis corporibusque ex igne candentibus, liquidis ferventibus, aut radiis solis in focum coactis, nostro corpori illata, succedentibus phaenigmo, phlyctænis, vel eschara. SAGARUS.

AMBUSTIO—Continui solutio a materia externa adurente capfata, cuticulam semper, cutem plerumque nonnunquam etiam musculos, venas, arterias, nervos, atque tendines laedens. BLANCARDUS.

Diagnostic.

1010. The occasional cause (1009.) furnishes the diagnostic (71.) of burning (1009.).

1011. Organized (15.) matter (1.), especially living (25.) matter, is readily alterable, and destructible by the action of fire: it is, perhaps, the most active of all the occasional causes (791.) of inflammation (776.). This affection, excited by it, is not specifically different from that excited by other applications *.

1012. The violence and extent of the inflammation induced by fire (794.), will necessarily be in proportion to the quantity applied, the duration of its action, and the state of the parts it affects.

1013. The capacities of bodies (1.) † to retain fire is various: that of the body, by means of which, the fire exciting inflammation (776.), has been applied, and the degree of accumulation being

* *Proposition iv. in § 807.*

† See CRAWFORD on *Animal Heat*.

given, an assistance may be deduced to estimate the degree of injury.

1014. In consequence of the action of fire on the living structure (25.), this sometimes superficially affected with inflammation (776.), generally covered with vesication (287.), at other times the destruction is profound, extended, and encrusted, or mortified (788.).

1015. The difference between burning and corrosion, or the action of fire and caustics (127.) may perhaps consist in the former producing a dissipation of the more volatile component parts, and the latter chemically attracting some of them.

1016. Symptomatic fever (691.), often to a fatal pitch, attends very constantly any considerable burning (1009.)

Special Cure.

1017. An immediate and proportioned application of the antiphlogistic remedies (815.) is especially indicated in the cure of burning (1009.), to prevent, as much

as may be, the accession of suppuration (785.) and mortification (788.), which acceding require treatment as taught.

Supposed Remedies.

1018. The exquisite increase of sensibility attendant on burning (1009.) not only interdicts the touch of any stimulant substance (120.), but claims the most bland and soothing coverings, and consequently the propriety of the application of the following substances, supposed to be its remedies, is rendered not a little problematical.

1. Vinous spirit*.

Spiritus vinosus.

2. Salt of lead †.

Saccharum saturni.

3. Lime-water.

Aqua calcis.

* See PLATNER. *Instit. Chirurg.* § 146.

† See GOULARD on Lead.

See AIKEN on Preparations of Lead.

CHILBLAIN.

Appellations.

PERNIO.

ERYTHEMA PERNIO.

MULES.

ENGELURE.

KIBE.

Definition.

1019. Inflammation (776.) induced by cold, principally infesting the feet †.

1020. Cold or diminished temperature, especially if suddenly induced, is capable of altering and destroying living organization, whether animal or vegetable. In

† PERNIO—Cutis rubor, ardens, pruriens a frigore, in exulcerationem tendens. SAUVAGESIUS.

PERNIO—Partis ustio gelu facta.

PERNIO—Pars alba-coerulea, tempestatibus recrudescens, saepe exulcerans. LINNAEUS.

PERNIO—Tumor rubens, pruriens, dolens, praeternaturalis, a frigore brumali, praecipue in pedibus et manibus excitatus. BLANCARDUS.

PERNIO—Phlogosis. CULLENUS.

a certain degree, its effect excites chilblain (1019.), which is sometimes slight and superficial, and sometimes aggravated, and ending in mortification (788.).

1021. Not seldom the effect of cold is so intense as instantaneously to extinguish the vital condition (25.) of the parts within its reach, without any intervening inflammation (776.).

Cure,

1022. No valid argument occurs to evince the propriety of adopting any speciality of cure of chilblain. The topical antiphlogistic remedies (823.) will in general suffice against its slighter instances,

OPHTHALMY.

Appellations,

OPHTHALMIA.

PITUITA. *Horatii.*

LIPPITUDO. *Celsi.*

OCULI INFLAMMATIO.

DOLOR OCULI,

} *Sennert.*

OPHTHALMOPONIA.

OPHTHALMITIS.

CHEMOSIS.

OPHTHALMIE.

MAL AUX YEUX.

Definition.

1023. Inflammation (776.) of the eye-ball and its lids †.

† OPHTHALMIA—Dolor oculi, cum rubore, lucis intolerantia, et lachrymatione. SAUVAGESIUS.

OPHTHALMIA—Oculi dolor. LINNAEUS.

OPHTHALMIA—Inflammatiō albi oculorum. VOGELIUS.

OPHTHALMIA—Rubor et dolor oculi, lucis intolerantia. CULLENUS.

OPHTHALMIA cognoscitur ex oculi dolore, rubore, intolerantia lucis, et lachrymatione, vel siccitate. SAGARUS.

OPHTHALMITES—Inflammatiō interiorum oculi membranarum, et praecipue choroideae; dolor in oculo fere intolerabilis, cum febre, cephalalgia, agrypnia, delirio. Vulgo *Pblegmone* dicitur. VOGELIUS.

CHEMOSIS—Vehemens adnatae oculorum inflammatio, ut super corneam feratur, acerbus dolor, perversio palpebrarum, cephalalgia, agrypnia. VOGELIUS.

Distinction.

1024. Ophthalmia (1023.) may be named *superficial* when it affects only the

SPECIES of Ophthalmia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Ophthalmia taraxis.
Taraxis. Aetii.
Ophthalmia notha. Sennert.
Ophthalmia catarrhalis. St Yves.
2. Ophthalmia Trichiasis.
Trichiaise. St Yves.
3. Ophthalmia pustulosa.
Posthia. Graecor.
4. Ophthalmia Trachoma. *Æginetae.*
Dasympma, si sit herpetica.
Tylofis, si callosa.
Tyscosis, si pustulae crassiores fuerint.
5. Ophthalmia sicca.
Xerophthalmia. *Æginetae.*
Ophthalmia angulos oculi afficiens. St Yves.
Ophthalmiae quinta species ab acrimonia. Mezerrey.
6. Ophthalmia pustulosa. St Yves.
Ophthalmie bourgeoise.
7. Ophthalmia erysipelatosa. St Yves.
8. Ophthalmia humida. *Ejusdem.*
Epiphora. Galeni.
Ophthalmia vera. Sennert.
9. Ophthalmia scrophulosa.
10. Ophthalmia tenebricosa.
Hydrophthalmia. Graecor.
Exophthalmia.

anterior surface of the eye-ball, and pre-

- Gutta serena.* Aliquorum.
11. *Ophthalmia syphilitica.* Baglivi.
Ophthalmia Gallica. Zacuti.
Ophthalmia venerea. Camerar.
Ophthalmie venerienne. St Yves.
 12. *Ophthalmia chimosis.* Ejsdem.
Chemosis. Aetii.
Ophthalmia traumatica. Meyzerrey.
 13. *Ophthalmia choroides.*
Ophthalmie interne.
 14. *Ophthalmia angularis.*
Inflammatio carunculae lacrymalis. St Yves.
Ophthalmie angulaire.
 15. *Ophthalmia cancrofa.*
Cancer palpebrarum. St Yves.
Cancer des yeux.
 16. *Ophthalmia a synechia.* Mauchartii.
 17. *Ophthalmia a lagophthalma.*
 18. *Ophthalmia ab cleomate.* Mauchartii.
 19. *Ophthalmia ab ungue.* Ejsdem.
Unguis vel onyx.
Abscessus corneae. St Yves.
 20. *Ophthalmia a corneae fistula.* Mauchart.
 21. *Ophthalmia phlyctenodes.*
Phlyctaina.
Phlyctenae corneae. Sennert.
 22. *Ophthalmia uveae.*
 23. *Ophthalmia febricosa.* Morton.
 24. *Ophthalmia metastatica.* Meyzerrey.

found when it attacks its coats, &c. more deeply and generally †.

Diagnostic.

1025. Profound ophthalmia (1023.) is characterised by,

1. Pain deep seated, intense, and darting, in the direction of the axis of the Eye-ball.
2. Headach severe and torturing.
3. Symptomatic fever (691.) attended sometimes with raving (420.)

HYPOPYON.

Definition.

1026. Imposthume (786.) formed in the eye-ball *.

† Inflammation of the eye may be considered as of two kinds, according as it is seated in the membranes of the ball of the eye, when we name it OPTHALMIA MEMBRANARUM, or as it is seated in the sebaceous glands placed in the tarsus or edges of the eye-lids, in which case it may be termed OPTHALMIA TARSII. Dr CULLEN's *Pract. of Physic.* § 272.

* HYPOPYON—Abcessus intra oculum. VOGELIUS.

Special Cure.

1027. Ophthalmia (1023.), particularly when profound (1025.), is to be prevented, as much as may be, from suppurating (785.) by a resolute application of the antiphlogistic remedies (815.), an event, that, in the nature of things, must be either greatly or totally destructive of sight.

1028. Topical blood-letting (824.), effected by wounding the distended vessels of ophthalmia (1023!)*, is an inauspicious practice in speculation: in application it has been found to be very considerably hurtful †. The cause may perhaps be the irritation of the wounds thus inflicted. Leeching (372.), performed in the vicinity, is a preferable mode.

1029. The eye-ball is excellently accessible to the tepid bath (408.) in every form.

* See INCISION.

† In many cases of ophthalmia, the most effectual remedy is *scarifying* the internal surface of the inferior eye-lid, and *cutting* the turgid vessels upon the adnata itself. Dr CULLEN's *Pract. of Physic*, § 276.

Some objections have been stated to the use of poultice against ophthalmy, founded on the supposition that it increased inflammatory heat, while it induced a hurtful relaxation. Are these its effects? and to what is the speciality to be ascribed?

COLLYRIUM.

Definition.

1030. A liquid medical composition or formula for the eye-ball and its lids.

1031. The supposition now related (1029.) has suggested the propriety of cooling and astringent (121.) applications to ophthalmy (1023.), the expediency of which admits of question.

GUM-INFLAMMATION.

Appellations.

ODONTALGIA.

DOLOR DENTIIUM.

RHEUMATISMUS ODONTALGICUS.

Hoffman.

PARADONTIDAS.

PARULIS,

PAROULIS ODONTAGRA. *Heister.*

MAL AUX DENTS.

GUM-BOIL.

TOOTHACH.

Definition.

1032. Inflammation (776.) seated in the gum (gingiva) *.

* **ODONTALGIA—Dolor maxillarum dentiumve.** SAUVAGESIUS.

ODONTALGIA—Dentis dolor maxillaris. LINNAEUS.

ODONTALGIA—Dolor dentium. VOGELIUS.

ODONTALGIA—Dolor dentium maxillarumque, cum vigiliis et saepius ptyalismo, maxillae aut genarum tumore. SAGARUS.

ODONTALGIA—Rheumatismus vel arthrodynia maxillarum a carie dentium. CULLENUS.

PARULIS—Tuberculum dolens, inflammatum, in gingivis. VOGELIUS.

PARULIS—Apostema gingivarum. SAGARUS.

1033. Gum-inflammation (1032.) is most commonly symptomatic (44.) of diseased tooth *, a circumstance which, when detected, calls for previous attention †.

Special Cure.

1034. Gum-inflammation (1032.) is fitly treated by the antiphlogistic remedies (815.). Its suppuration (785.), peculiarly denominated gum-boil ‡, is likely to

SPECIES of Odontalgia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Odontalgia cariola. *Fauchart.*

2. Odontalgia gravidarum. *Mauriceau.*

3. Odontalgia catarrhalis. *Juncker.*

Fluxion sur la dent.

4. Odontalgia scorbutica. *Eugaline.*

5. Odontalgia dentitionis.

La dentition.

6. Odontalgia arthritica. *Musgrave.*

7. Odontalgia haemodia.

Stupor dentium.

L'agacement des dents.

8. Odontalgia hysterica.

9. Odontalgia stomachica.

* See Caries.

† See TOOTH-DRAWING.

‡ See Mr HUNTER's ingenious *Treatise on the Teeth*,

accede, provided diseased tooth, the exciting cause, is allowed to remain. Every attention is requisite to prevent its bursting so as to give deformity.

PAROTID.

Appellations.

PAROTIS.

PAROTIDIS PHLEGMONE.

PAROTIDE.

OREILLON.

Definition.

1035. Inflammation (776.) seated in a parotid gland (parotis) *.

* PAROTIS — Tumor scirrhuso-phlegmonoides glandulae parotidis dictae, in suppuratum lentissime vergens. SAUVAGESIUS.

PAROTIS — Tumor glandulae ejusdem nominis. VOGELIUS.

PAROTIS — Tumor scirrhuso-phlegmonoides parotidis glandulae, in suppurationem lentissime vergens. SAGARUS.

PAROTIS — Bubo. CULLENUS.

Distinction.

1036. Like carbuncle (1001.), parotid may be benign (50.) or malignant (52.).

Special Cure.

1036. Because the convoluted structure of extreme arteries in glands probably disposes them to suffer obstruction or other derangement, and, of course, proportional loss of function in consequence of being affected by inflammation (776.), it seems every way expedient to direct benign parotid (1035.) to discussion (782.), and if suppuration (785.) has acceded, to give to the pus (784.) early an artificial vent (843.).

PAROTIDE—Une tumeur contre nature, qui occupe les glandes parotides. Elle est dure, phlegmoneuse, et souvent oedemateuse. VILLARS.

SPECIES of Parotis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Parotis benigna.

Parotide simplex.

2. Parotis febrilis. *Sennert.*

EAR-INFLAMMATION.

Appellations.

OTITES.

OTOPUOSIS.

OTOPLATOS.

OTALGIA.

DOLOR OTALGICUS.

SPASMUS OTALGICUS.

} *Hoffman**Definition.*

1038. Inflammation (776.) resident in the passage of the ear and its vicinity*.

* OTITES—Inflammatio auris internae, dolor immanis in aure, febris, cephalalgia, agrypnia, delirium. VOGELIUS.

OTOPUOSIS—Puris ex aure effluxus; catarrhus auris fordidus. VOGELIUS.

OTOPLATUS—Humiditatis olidae retro aurem excretio. VOGELIUS.

OTALGIA—Dolor aurium. SAUVAGESIUS.

OTALGIA—Auris dolor. LINNAEUS.

OTALGIA—Dolor auris internae et externae. VOGELIUS.

Special Cures.

1039. The requisite delicacy of the organ of hearing, so likely to suffer a hurtful alteration from inflammation (776.), makes its discussion (782.) an event not a little desirable. Reaching suppuration (785.), a degree of deafness (732.), or some more disastrous change may ensue.

BREAST-INFLAMMATION.*Appellations.***MASTODYNIA.****MAMILLÆ INFLAMMATIO.****MAMMÆ PHLEGMONÆ.****DOULEUR AUX MAMMELLES.***Definition.*

1040. Inflammation (776.) resident in the breast or milk glands (mamma)*.

OTALGIA—Dolor in aure. **SAGARUS.****OTALGIA**—Phlogosis. **CULLENUS.**

* **MASTODYNIA**—Dolor mammarum. **SAUVAGESIUS.**

1041. The female breast, especially soon after parturition, when its glands are pre-

MASTODYNIA—Mammarum dolor. VOGELIUS.

MASTODYNIA—Dolor mammarum. SAGARUS.

MASTODYNIA—Phlogosis. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Mastodynia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Mastodynia phlegmonodes. Castro.

Mammillae inflammatio.

2. Mastodynia puberum. Kramerii.

3. Mastodynia pilaris. Castro.

Lactis concretio.

Febris lactea.

} Ejusdem.

Trombosis.

Trichiasis.

Le pail.

} Graecor.

4. Mastodynia cancrofa.

Cancer mammarum. Castro.

Cancer aux mammelles.

5. Mastodynia polygala.

Sparganosis. Dioscorid.

Lactis redundantia. Castro.

Depot laiteux aux mammelles. Puzos.

6. Mastodynia butyrofa. Vandermonde.

7. Mastodynia emphysematosa. Castro.

8. Mastodynia apostematosa.

Abscessus mammarum. Castro.

9. Mastodynia portentosa.

paring to commence the secretion of milk, is peculiarly obnoxious to inflammation (776.), a circumstance by some referred to changes, which the milk, stagnating in the excretory ducts, suffers, as its cause.

1042. Breast-inflammation (1040.) always a painful and frequently a most destructive affection as to the function of secretion, often is extended so as to involve the whole of the organ.

Special Cure.

1043. The termination of breast-inflammation (1040.) by discussion (782.) is peculiarly to be wished for. Exhausting the milk ducts, when necessary, by the gentlest suction, may contribute not a little to assist the influence of the antiphlogistic remedies (815.); whose adoption ought to be made as soon as the phlogistic tendency is marked.

1044. The unfortunate event, suppuration (785.) of breast-inflammation (1040.), having taken place, makes the affording of an artificial vent (843.) to its pus (784.) a practice of great propriety. The

situation of the opening claims special attention.

WHITLOW.

Appellations.

PARONYCHIA.

PANARICUM.

PANARITICUM.

REDUVIA.

PANARIS.

PARONYCHIE.

FELON.

Definition.

1045. Inflammation (776.) affecting a finger, generally its extremity *.

* PARONYCHIA—Phlegmone extremi digiti, cum dolore perterebrante. SAUVAGESIUS.

PARONYCHIA—Serum corruptum sub tendinibus periostioque.

PARONYCHIA—Partis rubor dolentissimus, os destruens. LINNAEUS.

PARONYCHIA—Inflammatio dolorifica in summitate digitorum. VOGELIUS.

1046. Whitlow (1045.) is a very common affection. Three varieties, differenced by depth of situation only, may be taken notice of.

1. That which is resident in the integuments.

2. That which affects the tendinous sheaths.

3. That which seizes the periosteum and bone.

PARONYCHIA—Inflammatorius tumor extremi digiti, cum dolore saepius perterebrante, calore, tensione, et subin cum rubore, SAGARUS.

PARONYCHIA—Phlogosis. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Paronychia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Paronychia cutanea.

Paronychia prima species. Heisteri,

Panajis cutané.

2. Paronychia periostei. Garengot.

3. Paronychia tendinis.

Paronychia tertia species. Heister.

4. Paronychia arctura. Linnaei.

5. Paronychia digitum. }

Digitum.

Ejusdem.

6. Paronychia pressura. }

Pressura.

Ejusdem.

7. Paronychia artificialis.

Special Cure.

1047. According to quantity and violence whitlow (1045.) requires antiphlogistic treatment (816.): The pain is often exceedingly intense, stretching to the palm, and even to the wrist, inducing proportional tumefaction (772.), and not seldom symptomatic fever (691.), to be succeeded by mortification (788.), as well of a portion of the soft parts as of the bone.

Supposed Remedies.

1048. The following have been proposed as remedies tending to carry whitlow (1045.) to discussion (782.).

1. Incision or wound more or less penetrating.
2. Immersion in *hot* water.
3. Vinous spirit †.

† Haec inflammatio (paronychia), et non, nisi ab initio discutitur, ubi nondum penitus insedit. Ad id vero maxime possit aqua, quantum tolerari potest, *fervida*, in quam digitus demittitur, et per multum tempus in ea relinquitur. Alii magis idoneum esse volunt *spiritum vini* cum camphora, &c. PLATNERI *Instit. Chirurg.* § 146.

BUBO.

Appellations.

BUBO.

BUBON.

Definition.

1049. Inflammation (776.) occupying an inguinal, or (in an extended acceptation) any lymphatic or conglobate gland*.

* BUBO—Tumor partim scirrhus, partim inflammatorius, glandulae unius aut alterius inguinalis. SAUVAGESIUS.

BUBO—Tumor glandulae inguinalis. VOGELIUS.

BUBO—Glandula conglomerata, inflammata, in supurationem vergens. LINNAEUS.

BUBO—Glandulae conglobatae tumor suppurans. CULLENUS.

BUBO—Phyma scirrhuso-phlegmonoideum in glandulis inguinalibus. SAGARUS.

BUBON—Tumeur phlegmoneuse, ronde ou ovale, dure, accompagnée d'inflammation, de chaleur, de rougeur, de pulsation, et de douleur, qui vient ordinairement aux glandes conglobées des aines, quelque fois a celles, des aisselles, et du cou. VILLARS.

Distinctions.

1050. Bubo (1049.), a frequent affection, is sometimes idiopathic (43.), sometimes symptomatic (44.); hence the following distinctions and appellations.

- | | |
|----------------|---------|
| 1. Simple | } Bubo. |
| 2. Febrile | |
| 3. Syphilitic | |
| 4. Scrophulous | |
| 5. Cancerous | |

SPECIES of Bubo, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Bubo simplex. *Bubon.*
2. Bubo syphiliticus. *Afric.*
Cambirea. Paracelsi.
Porclain.
3. Bubo scrophulosus.
Bubon scrophuleux.
4. Bubo pestilens.
Bubon pestilentiel.
5. Bubo crescentium.
Les croissances.
6. Bubo scorbuticus.
7. Bubo axillaris. *Hatt.*

1. *Simple Bubo.**Diagnostic.*

1051. Simple or idiopathic bubo is not of difficult detection (69.). The rapidity of accession, independent of no pre-existing morbid affection (28.), is a strong diagnostic circumstance.

Cure.

1052. No speciality seems to exist in the cure of simple bubo (1051.): Discussion (782.) is obviously its most eligible termination (781.).

2. *Febrile Bubo.**Diagnostic.*

1053. The variety of fever (266.) named plague (54.) is most commonly productive of bubo (1049.); on this account it is sometimes named pestilential. The connection is easily traced.

Special Cure.

1054. Febrile bubo (1053.) may perhaps be justly considered as a metastatic (830.) or exanthematous (542.) affection: Its supuration (785.), it has generally been supposed, ought therefore to be promoted and effected, at least not to be opposed.

3. *Syphilitic Bubo.**Diagnostic.*

1055. Syphilitic bubo is very frequently an object of the surgeon's (97.) attention, being not a rare occurrence in either sex. Its diagnostic (69.) is for the most part obvious. The syphilitic poison, its exciting cause (60.), can often be traced to the point of application, in general a little ulcer* (chancre), from which it had been absorbed, and conveyed by the intervening lymphatic vessels.

* See Ulcer.

Special Cure.

1056. Whatever may be the propriety of fomenting suppuration (785.) in the febrile bubo (1053.), the expediency of a like practice with respect to the syphilitic one (1055.) may be justly questioned; a painful, tedious, and frequently hazardous situation is in consequence to be suffered, while no security against the inroads of the peculiar poison is obtained. Attempting therefore its discussion (782.) by antiphlogistic remedies. (815.), while the idiopathic affection is attacked by its proper ones (of which mercury is the chief) seems to be the most eligible plan of cure*. Amputation† of the affected gland, which has been suggested, is a procedure not less harsh than futile‡.

1057. The argument stated for giving an artificial vent (843.) to the pus (784.)

* See SIMMONS's *Treatise on the Venereal Disease*.

† See AMPUTATION.

‡ See MONRO *de Venis lymphaticis valvulosis*, p. 115.

of parotid (1036.) is equally valid, with respect to that of syphilitic bubo (1055.) in particular. A moderate dependent incision is perhaps the most proper mode of forming an opening of it. The proximity of the crural vessels to inguinal bubo suggests a caution to the operator, who is supposed to be fully qualified to distinguish it from other inguinal swelling.

4. *Scrophulous Bubo.*

Diagnostic.

1058. The king's-evil (757.) is a modification of disease (136.) not difficult to be recognised, and consequently scrophulous bubo, which is a part or symptom of it, is easily discriminated. The jugular glands is its most common seat. A plurality often are at once affected.

Special Cure.

1059. Suppuration (785.) of scrophulous bubo (1058.) induces a destruction of tedious cure, and brings no alleviation

of the general affection. Discussion (782.) is obviously to be aimed at by a proper administration of remedies (815.). Purging, or at least the use of sea-salt, i. e. of sea-water, has been supposed to be peculiarly proper, as conducive to this purpose.

5. *Cancerous Bubo.*

Diagnostic.

1060. Induration or scirrhusity*, in general, is a preliminary requisite to the accession of inflammation (776.), productive of cancer†, and consequently of cancerous bubo. Its diagnostic (69.) will therefore commonly not be of difficult investigation. Success in this point is very important.

Special Cure.

1061. The method of cure of cancerous bubo (1060.) will be collected from the remarks to be made on cancer† in general.

* See *Scirrhus*.

† See *Cancer*.

PILES.

Appellations.

PROCTALGIA.

PROCTITIS.

PROCTICA.

CLUNESIA.

FISTULA ANI.

DOLOR ANI.

INFLAMMATION DU FONDEMENT.

Definition.

1062. Inflammation (776.) affecting the verge of the anus and its vicinity *.

* **PROCTALGIA**—Dolor podicis citra tenesmum. **SAUVAGESIUS.**

PROCTALGIA—Dolor podicis. **SAGARUS.**

PROCTALGIA—Phlogosis. **CULLENUS.**

PROCTITIS—Inflammatiō ani, febris, proctica, cum tenesmo. **LINNAEUS.**

PROCTITIS—Phlogosis. **CULLENUS.**

PROCTICA—Ani dolor. **LINNAEUS.**

CLUNESIA—Dolor in podice. **VOGELIUS.**

CLUNESIA—Phlogosis. **CULLENUS.**

1063. From common as well as peculiar causes, piles (1062.) is a frequent and painful affection; not rarely it is consequent to haemorrhoids (241.).

Special Cure.

1064. The general and topical antiphlogistic remedies (815.) ought to be early directed against piles (1062.), in order to prevent suppuration (785.), because expe-

SPECIES of Proctalgia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Proctalgia inflammatoria. *Sennert.*

Inflammation du fondement.

2. Proctalgia fistulosa.

Fistula ani.

Fistule a l'an.

3. Proctalgia intertriginosa.

Intertrigo ani. *Sennert.*

4. Proctalgia ex rhagadibus. *Sennert.*

Gersurés du fondement.

5. Proctalgia Brasiliensis. *Lusitani.*

Vermis Brasiliensis.

6. Proctalgia ab exania.

Ghute de fondement.

7. Proctalgia ex mariscis. *River.*

Douleur des hemorrhoides.

8. Proctalgia diarrhoica.

9. Proctalgia tenesmodes.

10. Proctalgia equina.

rience teaches that this event is not seldom extensive, destructive of the straight gut (rectum), and productive of ulcer of difficult healing, which, under certain modification, is named fistula ani *. Situation favours the use of the tepid bath (408.) in various forms, preventing an accumulation in the intestine, and horizontal posture, are circumstances full of utility, and well worthy of attention.

GENITAL INFLAMMATION.

Appellations.

PUDENDAGRA.

DOULEUR DES PARTIES GENITALES.

Definition.

1065. Inflammation (776.) occupying the external genital parts †.

* See Ulcer.

† PUDENDAGRA—Dolor genitalium circa dysuri-
am. SAUVAGESIUS.

PUDENDAGRA—Genitalis dolor. LINNAEUS.

1066. Genital inflammation (1065.) is variously denominated, and admits of some

PUDENDAGRA—Dolor partium genitalium, tum in viris, tum in feminis. **SAGARUS.**

CEDMA—Dolor in partibus genitalibus. **VOGELIUS.**

SPECIES of Pudendagra, according to **SAUVAGES**, are,

1. Pudendagra a parorchidio.
Douleur des testicules retirés.
2. Pudendagra ex phymosi.
Douleur du gland provenant du phymosis, paraphymosis, &c.
3. Pudendagra herniosa.
Douleur de hernie.
4. Pudendagra ulcusculosa.
Chancres aux genitoires.
5. Pudendagra pruriens.
Impetigo scroti. Fongecé.
Prurit des parties naturelles.
6. Pudendagra a gonorrhoea.
Dysuria venerea sicca. Astruc.
7. Pudendagra arsurā. *Ejusdem.*
Incendium virgae.
8. Pudendagra cancrosa.
Carcinomata venerea. Astruc.
Douleurs des cancers aux parties genitales.
9. Pudendagra ab ascaridibus.
10. Pudendagra testium.
Gonorrhoea in scrotum delapsa.

speciality of curative application, according to particular situation.

CLAP.

Appellations.

PUDENDAGRA A GONORRHOEA.
 GONORRHOEA SYPHILITICA (709).
 GONORRHOEA VIRULENTA.
 GONORRHOEA CORDATA.
 DYSURIA SYPHILITICA (494).
 DYSURIA A PHLOGOSI URETHRAE.
 DYSURIA ARSURA.
 INCENDIUM VIRGAE.
 ARDOR URINAE.
 GONORRHEE VIRULENTE.
 CHAUDE PISSE.
 URETHRE-INFLAMMATION.
 VIRULENT RUNNING.
 HEAT OF URINE.
 CORDEE.

Definition.

1067. Inflammation (776.) seated in the urethre (urethra), excited by syphilitic poison (766.).

Diagnostic.

1068. Other causes (56.) besides the syphilitic poison (766.) may induce inflammation of the urethre (1067.): this however is the most common one.

1069. Clap (1067.) is known to have acceded, after exposure to its original cause (766.), principally by,

1. Pain, seated in the extremity of the urethre, at first gentle, gradually suffering aggravation, it becomes peculiarly keen while the urine is transmitting (ardor urinae), and in the male, during erection (cordée); it is variously extended:

2. Gleet (706.) or running, at first thin and scanty, soon acquiring increase and consistence; it takes the appearance, and perhaps the nature, of pus (784.), which, for some time, contains syphilitic poison (776.) in sufficient quantity, to excite inflammation (776.) by contact:

3. Swelling (772.), more or less visible, diminishing proportionally the capacity of the urethre:

4. Redness, more or less extended externally:

- 5. Micturition (714.) variously painful:
- 6. Symptomatic fever (691.). This seldom attends.

1070. Clap (1067.) makes its appearance from three to nine days, or thereby, from the action of its exciting cause (60.). This is a circumstance much dependent on accident.

1071. It has been supposed, that the poisonous matter (776.) generating clap (1067.) is specifically different from that which is capable to produce general syphilitic affection, because this last is not often connected with the former. The possibility of both being caught at once, is a fact perhaps everfive of this distinction.

Special Cure.

1072. The first indication of cure (817.) cannot be satisfactorily complied with in regard to clap (1067.): because the occasional cause has operated or produced its effect before the patient has adverted to it.

1073. The antiphlogistic remedies (815.) directed against clap (1067.), in proportion to its symptoms or intensity, are fully curative. The topical ones (823.) in general will have sufficient influence. The tepid bath (408.) in various forms is applicable. Copious dilution (411.) exhibits excellent effects, particularly by diminishing the stimulant quality of the urine.

1074. Recent and repeated experiments have evinced, that little attention is due to the special cause (766.) of clap (1067.) during its cure. As remarked (1071.), the poison is seldom or never absorbed from the urethre, or, at least, its influence is generally confined to that surface.

TESTICLE-INFLAMMATION.

Appellations.

PUDENDAGRA TESTIUM.

HERNIA HUMORALIS.

GONORRHOEA IN SCROTUM DELAPSA.

TESTICULI INFLAMMATIO.

EMPYOCELE.

OSCHEOCELE PURULENTA.
SWELLED TESTICLE.*Definition.*

1075. Inflammation (776.) seated in a testicle (testis).

Diagnostic.

1076. Testicle-inflammation (1075.) is not likely to be confounded with any other affection. Ascertaining its being idiopathic (43.) or not, is a point of much importance as to its cure. It is most commonly excited by pre-existing urethre-inflammation (1067.) affecting the seminal excreting ducts and their fluids.

Special Cure.

1077. The consummate delicacy of the organ affected by inflammation in question, and the destruction of structure it may thereby suffer, vindicate the fullest employment of antiphlogistic remedies as early as possible. Profuse topical blood-letting (372.) and poultice (826.), conjoined with horizontal posture and quiet, are

found to be peculiarly efficient in attaining discuffion (782.).

1078. Suppuration (785.) formed in the testicle is a destructive event, and may much destroy its function. As soon as may be, the pus (784.), with much propriety, may be discharged by artificial opening (843.).

PHIMOSIS.

Appellation.

PUDENDAGRA EX PHIMOSI.

Definition.

1079. Inflammation (776.) of the fore-skin or prepuce (preputium) *.

* PHIMOSIS—Phlegmone praeputii, cum hujus adducendi vel reducendi difficultate. SAUVAGESIUS.

PHIMOSIS—Praeputii intumescencia inflammata, glandem denudans incarceransve. LINNAEUS.

PHIMOSIS—Inflammatio aut oedematodes tumor praeputii, quo glans nudari non potest. VOGELIUS.

Diagnostic.

1080. Phimosis (1079.) is an evident affection, often symptomatic of clap (1067.).

Special Cure.

1081. The topical antiphlogistic remedies (823.) will very generally procure dissection (782.) of phimosis (1079.). It seems to be rash conduct, without the most urgent cause, to divide, by incision*,

PHIMOSIS—Tumor fere semper inflammatorius praeputii, glandem incarcerans aut excludens ad coronam hancce vinciendo. SAGARUS.

PHIMOSIS—Phlogosis. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Phimosis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Phimosis vera.

Phimosis. Heisteri.

2. Phimosis hydrocelica.

3. Phimosis syphilitica.

Phimosis verolique.

4. Phimosis circumligata. *Astruc.*

Circumligatura. Latinor.

Paraphimosis. Graecor.

Periphimosis. Aeginetae.

5. Phimosis vaginae. *Astruc.*

6. Phimosis infantium. *Manger.*

* See OPERATION for PHIMOSIS.

the diseased parts, especially if syphilitic poison is likely to be applied to the wound, because its destructive effects may be thereby promoted.

1082. A constricted or narrow state of the prepuce, preventing the denuding of the gland (glans penis), is often a connate affection; it may otherwise exist without inflammation (776.); it is of course to be regarded as deformity. Incision, as its cure, may be freely adopted.

PARAPHIMOSIS.

Appellations.

PUDENDAGRA EX PARAPHIMOSI.
PHIMOSIS CIRCUMLIGATA.

Definition.

1083. Inflammation (776.) affecting the retracted or displaced prepuce (1079.) and the gland (1082.), in consequence of the constriction it produces*.

* PARAPHIMOSIS—Inflamatio praeputii retro glandem adducti, ut eam tegere non possit. VOGELIUS.

Diagnostic.

1084. Paraphimosis (1083.) is an evident affection: it is, in truth, a dislocation* sometimes of the prepuce without inflammation (776.), but most commonly of this duplicature of the integuments already in the state of phimosis (1079.).

Special Cure.

1085. The speciality of cure of paraphimosis (1083.) consists in relieving the constriction (1083.), which too frequently excites inflammation (776.), ending in mortification (788.), variously destructive. The application of the antiphlogistic remedies (815.) is of too tardy influence. Reposition of the prepuce must be effected mechanically.

1086. Reposition of the prepuce under paraphimosis (1083.) may be accomplished by,

1. Diminution of the tumefaction of the gland.

2. Dilatation.

* See *Dislocation*.

1087. Diminution is attainable by pressure properly applied, while the gland owes its enlargement to oedematous affection (796.) *; repeated experience confirms its expediency.

1088. Dilatation is procured by incision.

1089. In all other respects the cure of paraphimosis (1083.) † is the same as that of phimosis (1079.).

ROSE.

Appellations.

ERYSIPELAS.

ERYTHEMA.

ERYSIPELE.

FEU SACRE.

Definition.

1090. Inflammation (776.) not much elevated, comparatively cutaneous, super-

* Tumor crystallinus. ASTRUC.

† See OPERATION for PARAPHIMOSIS.

ficial and diffused, covered with blisters (287.), variously numerous and sizeable, sometimes shifting its situation *.

* ERYSIPELAS. See its Definitions and Species in § 555.

ERYTHEMA—Tumor sine febre, superficialis, solitarius, diffusus, rubro-roseus, pressione evanescens. SAUVAGESIUS.

ERYTHEMA—Inflammation seizing the skin alone, and very little of the whole system; or the affection of the system is only symptomatical of the external inflammation. CULLEN's *Pract. of Physic*, § 219.

SPECIES of Erythema, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Erythema spontaneum.
Erysipele commun.
2. Erythema ambustio. *Heister.*
Brulure.
3. Erythema volaticum.
Maculae volaticae. Sennert.
Æstus volaticus.
Feu volage.
4. Erythema pernio.
Engelure.
Mules aux talons.
5. Erythema intertrigo.
6. Erythema paratrima.
Paratrima. Greecor.
7. Erythema gangraenosum. *Quesnay.*

Diagnostic.

1091. The most peculiar circumstances by which erysipelatous inflammation (1090.) is distinguishable from inflammation (776.) as hitherto considered, and, which, for distinction's sake, has been named phlegmonic and phlegmonous, are its being more diffused, less elevated, and its changing its position.

1092. Erysipelatous inflammation (1090.) is perhaps less disposed to be terminated by suppuration (785.) than that named phlegmonic (1091.); such an event however now and then accedes. The affection is denominated phlegmonoid rose (erysipelas phlegmonodes) *.

8. Erythema volans.

Flamma volans. Tulpii.

Feu du visage.

9. Erythema a punctura.

* Hoc vitium (erysipelas) aliquod discrimen habet. Nam saepe minor pruritus, qui ex quiescente et acri humore in cute fit, veram inflammationem movet, et dicitur ἐρύσιπelas φλεγμονώδης. PLATNERI Institut. Chirurg. § 158.

1093. Rose (1090.) may attack any part of the surface. Its cutaneous portion, and the external surface of this, is its most common seat (556.). The alimentary surface is perhaps not exempted from its invasion (936.).

1094. Of the cutaneous surface, the face is the most frequent residence of rose (1090.). It not seldom invets the head. The tumefaction exists often in such quantity as to shut the eye-lids, and in them to assume the suppurative termination (785.)†. The function of the brain, too frequently, is affected, and to a fatal degree.

† When the redness and swelling in erysipelas have proceeded for some time, there commonly arise, sooner or later, blisters of a larger or smaller size on several parts of the face. These contain a thin colourless liquor, which sooner or later runs out. The surface of the skin, in the blistered places, sometimes becomes livid and blackish: but this livor seldom goes deeper than the surface, or discovers any degree of gangrene affecting the skin. On the parts of the face not affected with blisters, the cuticle suffers, towards the end of the disease, a considerable desquamation. Sometimes the tumor of the eye-lids ends in suppuration. CULLEN's *Pract. of Physic*, § 554.

1093. Rose (1090.) may attack any part

Special Cure.

1095. Observations on the causes of rose (1090.), and its connection with fever (266.), are premised (555.). The method of cure of the local affection remains to be marked.

1096. Recent experience in a variety of cases has evinced, that the cure of rose (1090.) may be most successfully conducted by a proper application of antiphlogistic remedies (815.). The topical ones (823.) in particular have exhibited the best effects; their adoption ought to be early and extensive, in order to subvert any special tendency to suppuration (785.) or mortification (788.).

Supposed Remedies.

1097. Very generally something peculiar and specific has been imagined to be present in erysipelatous inflammation (1090.), and consequently, that, a suited mode of treatment is indicated.

1098. It does not appear to be a difficult undertaking to show that the characteristics of rose (1090.) are merely accident, resulting chiefly from speciality of occasional cause (558.) and situation (1093.), and, of course, that, no peculiarity of remedy against it is wanted. Those supposed to have such are

1. Meal, or farinaceous powder.
2. Absorbent earth.—Chalk.

1099. The matters enumerated (1098.) are ordered to be from time to time applied to the affection in question (1090.) under various pretexts; such as, their aptitude to absorb exudation of acrimony, &c. supposed to take place and to form the matter of the desquamation that generally attends discission (782.)*.

* As in erysipelas there is always an external affection, and as in many cases there is no other, so various external applications have been proposed to be made to the part affected. But almost all of them are of doubtful effect. The narcotic, refrigerant, and astringent applications are suspected of disposing to gangrene. Spiritous applications seem to increase the inflammation, and all oily or heating applications seem to occasion its spreading. The application which seems to be the *most safe*, and what is *now most commonly used*,

1100. It may justly be apprehended that the treatment of rose (1090.) now detailed (1099.) may have been not a little instrumental in aggravating the symptoms, and in inducing its too frequent suppuration. The Sydenhamian practice was very opposite*.

FRIGID HUMORAL SWELLING.

Definition.

1101. Humoral swelling (774.) not immediately produced by inflammation (776):

is that of a *dry mealy powder*, frequently sprinkled upon the inflamed parts. CULLEN's *Pract. of Physic*, § 565.

* Hic ego materiam peccantem (erysipelate flagrante) sanguini permixtam rite evocandam, ejusdem sanguinis ebullitionem remediis illam contemperantibus sufflaminandam censeo; eam denique, quae jam partibus impacta est, materiam evocandam discutientemque.

Haec ut fiant, ubi primum accedo, *satis largam sanguinis quantitatem* e brachio extrahi praecipio, qui quidem pleuriticorum sanguinem fere semper aemulatur. Die sequente *blandam potionem catharticam* exhibio, et hora somni *haustum paregoricum* et *partem affectam* foveri jubeo. SYDENHAM. *Oper.* cap. vi.

Distinction.

1102. Humoral swelling (1101.), regard being had to the investing or solid parts, admits of distinction, into

1. Circumscribed.

2. Encysted.

3. Diffused.

CIRCUMSCRIBED HUMORAL SWELLING.*Definition.*

1103. Humoral swelling (1101.), its constituent matter circumscribed by cellular substance variously altered and condensed.

1104. It may be remarked, that, the cellular matter described (1103.) as investing the fluid of frigid swelling (1101.), has been commonly named *cyst* (cystis), and the swelling said to be *encysted*.

WEN.

Appellations.

LUPIA.

ENCYSTIA.

TUMOR LYMPHATICUS.

TUMEUR LYMPHATIQUE.

LOUPE.

Definition.

1105. Swelling frigid, humoral, circumscribed, colourless, for the most part indolent, slow in its formation and progress, its contained matter more or less pul-
taceous*.

* LUPIA—Cystis vel folliculus materiam pullaceam non purulentam continens. SAUVAGESIUS.

LUPIA—Extuberatio subter cutem, mobilis, mollis, non dolens. CULLENUS.

LUPIA—Tumor sive protuberantia fabae turcicae magnitudine, durus, glandulam in cute, quidam pro pro meliceride accipiunt, alii pro ganglione, alii eandem cum scirrho obtinere causam putant. BLANCARDUS.

ENCYSTIS—Tumor frigidus, indolens, membrana indutus, et materiam spissam complexus. *Atheroma*,

Diagnostic.

1106. Confusion, nearly inextricable, reigns among chirurgical writers with re-

steatoma, meliceris, testudo, talpa ejus species. VOGELIUS.

ATHEROMA—Tumor tunicatus, rotundatus, mobilis, molliusculus, indolens, absque cystide. LINNAEUS.

LUPIA—Cystis materiam pultis vel mellis consistentiam referentem continens, haud purulentam, indolens, cuti concolor, loco mobilis. SAGARUS.

MELICERIS—Folliculus materia viscida consistentiam mellis vel pultis adepta turgidus. SAGARUS.

STEATOMA—Tumor materia adipis vel sevi consistentiam habente repletus. SAGARUS.

LOUPE—Tumeur enkystée, ordinairement ronde, plus ou moins dure suivant la matiere qu'elle renferme, quelquefois grosse, quelquefois petite, sans douleur, sans inflammation, et sans changement de couleur a la peau. Le mot *loupe* est un terme generique, qui renferme plusieurs especies au quelles la situation et la qualité de la matiere continue donnent differens noms. Celle de la gorge l'appelle *bronchocèle*; celle d'une matiere dure, semblable a du suif, on l'appelle *steatome*; on a mis aussi au rang des loupes l'*atherome* et le *meliceris*. VILLARS.

WEN—The steatoma, meliceris, and atheroma, are the three kinds of encysted tumors which our writers

spect to the acceptation of the term wen (1105.); some of them bestow it on every swelling (772.) not inflamed (776.), whether humoral or solid (573.)*.

1107. Wen (1105.) may be formed in any point of the surface of the body, a small degree of swelling and fluctuation afford the detection of its existence. Its formation seems not to be preceded, nor attended with any remarkable degree of inflammation (776.).

1108. It is sometimes not a little difficult to mark the line of division between inflammation (776.) and wen (1105.). Like other morbid states they seem often to be take notice of under the denomination of wens.
GOOCH.

SPECIES OF LUPIA, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Lupia meliceris.

Melliflavium.

2. Lupia steatoma.

Lipoma.

Loupe graisseuse.

* See PETIT *des Tumeurs.*

See WARNER's *Cases*, p. 117.

See GOOCH's *Surgery*, vol. ii. p. 281.

blended together, and hence the contents of the latter exhibit a degree of purulent appearance (784.). They are, however, in general somewhat viscid and pultaceous; the quantity often amounts to many pounds †.

Distinction.

1109. Wen, from the state of its contents, has obtained a variety of appellation.

I. ATHEROM.

Appellation.

ATHEROMA.

Definition.

1110. Wen (1105.), its contents resembling curds blended with whey in various proportion.

† I have frequently treated wen, from which upwards of twelve pounds of its peculiar matter has been discharged.

2. MELICERE.

Appellation.

MELICERRIS.

MELLIFLAVIUM,

Definition.

1111. Wen (1105.), its contained matter viscid like the more fluid honey.

3. STEATOM.

Appellation.

STEATOMA.

LOUPE GRAISSEUSE.

Definition.

1112. Wen (1105.), its contents consistent like fuet or lard*.

* From some remarks and experiments I have made, I am inclined to believe that the substance which is taken for fuet in the *steatomatous*, and also that which is called curds in the *atheromatous* tumour, are only inspissated *lymph*; but I do intend to make some farther trials, as opportunities offer, to ascertain these doubtful points, although indeed even now I am not in doubt myself. Gooch's *Surgery*, vol. ii. p. 283.

1113. There is cause to conclude, from many circumstances, that wen (1105.), especially when large, and the effused matter semipurulent (784.) or atheromatous (1110.), may be connected with the scrophulous habit (757.) In such circumstances, it can only be regarded as a portion or a symptom of this general morbid affection (39.), requiring its proper remedies (91.).

Cure.

1114. Wen (1105.) seldom or never is terminated by discission (782.); its only spontaneous cure, perhaps, to be expected, is its bursting, and suffering, of course, a conversion into wound *, or rather ulcer *; the cicatrification of which is variously protracted. This is no rare occurrence.

1115. The specified termination of wen (1105.) may be artificially and successfully anticipated, and the time of healing consequently abridged in proportion.

1116. The opening of wen (1105.) may be performed by any of the modes enu-

* See *Wound and Ulcer.*

merated for that of imposthume (786.). In general, the incisive method* is preferable†.

1117. Hectic fever (693.), which in some cases of large wen (1105.), prevails before opening is performed, for the most part is greatly aggravated for some time afterwards, and requires every attention. It too often rages fatally.

Variety.

1118. Wen (1105.), according to situation, is variously denominated.

MOLE.

Appellations.

TALPA.

TESTUDO.

TAUPE.

* See ONCOTOMY.

† In two cases of wen opened by the seton-method, the running and fever were so great and intense, aggravated by the presence and irritation of the setons, that life seemed to owe its preservation to their removal, which I had ordered.

Definition.

1119. Wen (1105.), generated in the hairy scalp (capillitium), its contained matter generally steatomatous (1112.).

Diagnosis.

1120. Mole (1119.), from situation, is determined to be particularly eminent; it is generally moveable with respect to the bone, and careful examination discovers fluctuation. Due attention to these characters will prevent mistake.

Special Cure.

1121. The general principle of cure of wen (1105.) applies to mole (1119.), its being very much circumscribed, and its peculiar situation favour excision of it*. The integuments, by a dexterous use of the knife, may be very advantageously preserved †.

* See AMPUTATION.

† I lately, with much success, adhered to the plan of cure of mole mentioned, in that of one of many

STY.

*Appellations.***HORDEOLUM.****CRITHE.****GRANDO.****ORGEOLET.***Definition.*

1122. Wen (1105.) formed in the eyelid, commonly in its margin; and, for the most part, steatomatous (1112.) †.

years formation. The patient (a gentleman of great respect), by his steadiness, favoured the perfect dissection of it, which ensured an expeditious healing.

† **HORDEOLUM**—Tumor durus, vix sensu gaudens, cuti concolor, raro rubens, in palpebrarum limbo enascens, sphaericus, piso ut plurimum minor. **SAUVAGESIUS.**

HORDEOLUM—Tuberculum cysticosum, ovarum, in limbo palpebrarum, suppurans saepius apice. **LINNAEUS.**

HORDEOLUM—Tuberculum calidum in abscessum fere definens, quod e palpebrae margine atque e cilio prorumpit. **VOGELIUS.**

Cure. A considerable degree of dexterity is required in detaching it by dissection.

1123. Sty (1122.), which often consists in an accumulation of matter in an obstructed excretory duct of a sebaceous gland, after a certain degree of distension (772.), is attacked by inflammation (776.).

HORDEOLUM—Tumor durus, aut excrescentia plus minus mollis, plerumque cuti concolor, ferè sensu carens, in limbo palpebrarum enata, magnitudine sæpius granum hordei vel pisi æquans. **SAGARUS.**

HORDEOLUM—Phlogosis. **CULLENUS.**

GRANDO—Tuberculum durum, palpebrae fere superiori innascens. **VOGELIUS.**

SPECIES of Hordeolum, according to **SAUVAGES**, are,

1. Hordeolum grando. *Atti.*

Crithe. Graecor.

Grain de grêle.

2. Hordeolum chaloizium. *Heister.*

3. Hordeolum Siro.

Ciron des paupieres.

4. Hordeolum steatomatosum. *Sennert.*

Orgueil.

5. Hordeolum verrucosum.

Verruë des paupieres.

6. Hordeolum hydatidosum.

Aqueola. *Sennert.*

Bursting (840.) and spontaneous cure ensue. A considerable degree of dexterity is requisite, if detaching it by dissection * is attempted.

3. BRONCHOCELE.

Appellations.

BRONCHOCELE.

TRACHELOPHYMA.

GOUETRE.

Definition.

1124. Wen (1105.) situated on the fore part of the neck †.

* See AMPUTATION.

† BRONCHOCELE—Excrecentia vel tumor scirrhus anticae partis colli. SAUVAGESIUS.

BRONCHOCELE—Tumor glandulae thyroideae. VOGELIUS.

TRACHELOPHYMA—Tumor varius, non purulentus, neve inflammatorius, anticae partis colli. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Bronchocele, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Bronchocele botium. Boncalli.

Hernia gutturis.

Cure.

1125. No speciality of cure seems to be demanded by bronchocele (1124.).

GANGLION. Tumor, lucid and cordiform, arising from a tendon, and consisting of a mass of more or less condensed lymph.

Appellation.

CONDYLOMA GANGLION. *Sauv.*

Definition. Tumor, consisting of a mass of condensed lymph, arising from a tendon, and consisting of a mass of more or less condensed lymph.

1126. Humoral swelling (772.), circumscribed, formed in the course of a tendon, generally about the wrist or ankle, of slow increase, colourless, indolent *.

2. Bronchocele ventosa. *Ejusdem.*

Hernia colli emphysematica.

Botium.

3. Bronchocele aquosa. *Montali.*

* **GANGLION**—Tumor tendinibus innatus, ovatus, mobilis, pulposus, indolens. **LINNAEUS.**

GANGLION—Tumor durus, concolor, indolens, tendini insidens. **VOGELIUS.**

Diagnostic.

1127. Attention to the description (1226.) of ganglion, will always ensure a diagnostic (69.). Dissection shows, that, it is constituted by a matter more or less pellucid and consistent, collected probably within a tendinous membrane.

Cure.

1128. The absorption of the constituent matter of ganglion (1126.) may be promoted by

1. Friction:

2. Pressure:

3. A stroke:

Or it may be discharged by

4. Incision †.

GANGLION—Extuberatio durior, mobilis, tendini insidens. CULLENUS.

GANGLION—Tumor tendinibus innatus, ovatus, mobilis, indolens, tunicatus, pulposus. SAGARUS.

GANGLION—Tumor cysticus, qui a vagina tendinis formatur, liquidum crudo albumini simile continens.

PLENCK.

† By incision, ganglion, upon the fore part of the ankle of a young lady, which occasioned deformity,

ENCYSTED SWELLING.

Appellations.

CYSTIS.

TUMOR CYSTICUS.

TUMOR TUNICATUS.

TUMOR CAPSULATUS.

TUMOR TUNICA COMPREHENSUS.

TUMEUR CYSTIQUE.

Definition.

1129. Humoral swelling (772.); the constituent fluid of which is invested by a proper membrane, or contained in a proper cavity or vessel of the animal body*.

discharged a crystalline gelatinous matter, more consistent than white of egg or the vitreous humour of the eye; a fact which seems to evince, that ganglion is more connected with lupia than with condyloma.

* **CYSTIS**—*Protuberantia facta a fluidis intra membranam propriam vel alienam maxime dilatatam contentis, vel receptacula quaevis distendentibus. SAVAGESIUS.*

1130. Encysted swelling (1129.), as defined, notwithstanding its acceptation is comparatively restricted †, is not a little various in respect of contained matter, situation, and other circumstances, points well worthy of attention, because a suited surgery (96.) is indispensable.

1131. It is almost unnecessary to observe, that, from peculiar structure (15.) in some situations, encysted swelling (1129.) may not always be visible; on this account, however, it cannot be contended that it is less real.

Distinction.

1132. Consideration being had to constituent matter of humoral swelling (1129.), it admits readily of distinction into

CYSTIS—Tumor capsulatus fluido refertus. **SAGARUS**.

TUMOR CYSTICUS—Si qui forte humores aut tubercula peculiaribus tunicis contenta in corpore oriuntur, tumores cystici vulgo appellantur. **HEISTERUS**.

† Wen and its varieties have been commonly named Encysted Swelling.

1. Purulent (784.).
2. Sanguine or bloody (22.).
3. Serous or watery.
4. Pultaceous (1105.).
5. Biliary.
6. Urinary,
7. Stercoraceous.

1. *Purulent encysted Swelling.*

EMPYEM.

Appellations.

EMPYEMA.

EMPYOCELE.

PURULENT TUMOUR.

Definition.

1133. Encysted swelling (1129.), formed by purulent matter (784.) *.

* EMPYEMA—A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever. QUINCY.

EMPYEMA—Symptomata hydrothoracis, praegressa pulmonis inflammatione suppurata, et comitante febre hectica. SAUVAGESIUS.

Diagnostic.

1134. Diagnostic (69.) of empyem (1133.) is often evidenced by

1. External swelling (772.):

Always by

2. Preceding inflammation (776.) in its seat or vicinity:

3. Hectic fever (693.), for the most part present.

EMPYEMA—Respiratio gravis cum fluctuatione in cavo thoracis post febrem.

EMPYEMA—Pus in cavum thoracis effusum. LINNAEUS.

EMPYEMA—Abscessus in thorace, latus aut partem ejus in tumorem attollens, cum febris hectica, praegressa pleuritide vel peripneumonia. VOGELIUS.

EMPYEMA—Difficultas respirandi a pectoris reclamatione crescens, quam praecessit phlegmasia pectoralis, non resoluta, sed suppurata. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Empyema, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Empyema a peripneumonia. *Van Swieten.*
2. Empyema a vomica. *Ejusdem.*
3. Empyema pleurae. *Boneti.*
4. Empyema mediastini. *Ejusdem.*
5. Empyema diaphragmatis. *Ejusdem.*
6. Empyema intercostale.

Cure.

1135. Affording as soon as may be a proper artificial opening (843.), by which the pus (784.) constituting empyem (1133.) may be discharged, is, in general, a practice highly expedient. Unfortunately this salutary measure is not always attainable, and hectic fever (793.), often fatal, ensues.

Variety.

1136. The varieties of empyem (1133.) may be enumerated.

HEAD-EMPYEM.

Appellations.

EMPYEMA CAPITIS.

PHRENITIS SUPPURATA (887.).

ABSCUSSUS CEREBRI.

APOPLEXIA PURULENTA.

Definition.

1137. Empyem (1133.), its pus (784.)

contained within the skull or membranes of the brain (encephalon).

Diagnostic.

1138. The distension attendant on head-empyem (1137.) may not be always perceptible (1131.); its diagnostic (69.) will, with much certainty, be gathered from

1. Symptoms of compression of the brain, resembling a good deal those of apoplexy (177.):

2. Phrenzy (881.) necessarily precedent.

Cure.

1139. Every argument that can be urged in behalf of opening imposthume (786.) artificially (843.), is doubly forceful for adopting a similar practice against head-empyem (1137.). The choice of situation may often be a business of difficulty. Trepaning* in general will be the mode.

* See TREPANING.

CHEEK-EMPYEM.

Appellations.

EMPYEMA ANTRI MAXILLARIS.

OZAENA MAXILLARIS.

ODONTALGIA SUPPURATA (1032.)

Definition.

1140. Empyem (1133.), its pus (784.) accumulated within the maxillary cavity (antrum maxillare).

Diagnostic.

1141. The painful, and often deforming event, cheek-empyem (1140.), is marked by

1. Inflammation (1032.) precedent and attendant:
2. Tumefaction (772.) of the bone, and its destruction; these sometimes take place.

Cure.

1142. The cure of cheek-empyem (1140) consists chiefly in affording a vent to its pus (784.) through

1. The orifice of the maxillary cavity :
 2. An artificial orifice (243.) *.
-

EYE-EMPYEM.

Appellations.

EMPYEMA OCULI.

OPHTHALMIA SUPPURATA.

ABSCUSSUS OCULI.

HYPOPYON (1026.).

Definition.

1143. Empyem (1133.), its pus (784.) contained within the eye-ball.

Diagnostic.

1144. Eye-empyem (1143.) is consequent to profound suppurated ophthalmia (1027.).

Cure.

1145. By giving a timeous vent to the pus of eye-empyem (1143.), if sight is not preserved thereby in any degree, much pain may be avoided.

* See INCISION.

CHEST-EMPYEM.

Appellations.

EMPYEMA PECTORIS.

PERIPNEUMONIA SUPPURATA (905.)

VOMICA RUPTA (908.).

EMPYEME.

Definition.

1146. Empyem (1133.), the pus (784.) contained in the cavity of the pleura.

Diagnosis.

1147. Chest-empyem (1146.) is marked by

1. Disturbed respiration, especially while lying on the side not possessed by its pus (784.):

2. Peripneumony (895.) or other inflammation (776.) of the thoracic organs having preceded:

3. Swelling (772.) sometimes externally:

4. Hectic fever (693.) always.

Cure.

1148. The expediency of discharging the pus (784.) forming chest-empyem (1146.) by a proper opening (843.), is too glaring to be disputed *.

BELLY-EMPYEM.

Appellation.

EMPYEMA ABDOMINIS.

ASCITES PURULENTA.

Definition.

1149. Empyem (1133.), its pus (784.) contained in the cavity of the peritoneum.

Diagnostic.

1150. The existence (69.) of belly-empyem (1149.) is known chiefly from attention to the manner in which inflammation (776.) of the abdominal organs, or containing parts, may have terminated.

* See INCISION.

Cure.

1151. No valid objection occurs against adopting the general mode of cure of empyem (1133.), with respect to that formed in the abdominal cavity (1149.) *.

SCROTAL EMPYEM.

Appellations.

EMPYEMA TUNICAE VAGINALIS.

EMPYOCELE SCROTI.

HERNIA HUMORALIS PURULENTA:

Definition.

1152. Empyem (1133.), its pus (784.) contained within the vaginal coat of a testicle.

Diagnostic.

1153. The detection of scrotal empyem (1152.) cannot be difficult.

† See TAPPING.

Cure.

1154. Cure of serotal empyem (1152.) is attainable by adhering to the principle specified (1135.).

JOINT-EMPYEM.*Appellations.*

EMPYEMA ARTICULI.

ARTHROPUOSIS (993.).

ABSCESSUS ARTICULARIS.

Definition.

1155. Empyem (1133.) its pus (784.) lodged within a capsular membrane or ligament.

Diagnostic.

1156. The presence of joint-empyem (1155.) is readily discovered by

1. Precedent joint-inflammation (993.).
2. Diminished function.
3. Proportional swelling, and sometimes fluctuation.
4. Hectic fever (693.).

Cure.

1157. No speciality seems to be indicated in the cure of joint-empyem (1155.), except, that, if the preservation of life (25.) demand, it may be commuted for wound †.

2. *Sanguine or bloody encysted Swelling.*

HAEMATOCHELE.*Appellations.***HAEMATOCHELE.****BLOOD-SWELLING.***Definition.*

1158. Encysted swelling (1129.) formed by blood (22.).

† See AMPUTATION.

ANEURYSM.

Appellations.

ANEURYSMA.

ABSCUSSUS SPIRITUOSUS.

HAEMATOCÉLE ARTERIOSUM.

ANEURYSME.

Definition.

1159. Haematokele (1158.) formed in a morbid dilatation of a portion of an arterial branch (22.), or from a wound * of it by extravasation in its vicinity †.

* See *Wound*.

† ANEURYSMA—Cystis arteriosa. SAUVAGESIUS.

ANEURYSMA—Arteriae dilatatio.

ANEURYSMA—Tumor mollis, pulsans, concolor, rotundatus. LINNAEUS.

ANEURYSMA—Tumor arteriae mollis et pulsans. VOGELIUS.

ANEURYSMA—Tumor mollis, pulsans, supra arteriam. CULLÉNUS.

ANEURYSMA—Cystis arteriosa, cruore referta, ex pulsu et situ noscenda. SAGARUS.

ANEURYSME—Tumeur contre-nature faite de sang par la dilatation, ou par l'ouverture d'une artère. Ces

Diagnostic.

1160. The diagnostic (69.) of aneurysm is variously doubtful, according to situation: In general, it may be ascertained by

1. Swelling (772.) for the most part visible, colourless, more or less round or spheroidal, situated upon or near an arterial branch, and pulsating synchronously with the arterial system:

2. Suffering diminution upon pressure properly applied; at least this generally happens, and a particular noise or tremor may in the mean time be often marked:

deux causes sont distinguer l'aneurysme en *vrai* et en *faux*. Le *vrai* est celui qui forme par la dilatation de quelque artere, il jouit du meme mouvement de diastole et de systole. Il cede a la compression des doigts, et revient aussitot qu'on cesse le comprimer. Le *faux* se fait par un epanchement de sang en consequence de l'ouverture d'une artere, accident qui arrive quelquefois dans la saignée. VILLARS.

SPECIES of Aneurysma, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Aneurysma spurium. *Haister.*

2. Aneurysma verum.

Aneurysme vrai.

3. Aneurysma cylindroides.

3. The occasional cause (60.); which is sometimes wound:

4. Disturbed circulation of the blood, when it affects the larger arterial branches, producing palpitation (751.), &c.

Distinction.

1161. According to circumstances, aneurysm (1159.) is variously distinguished, and named

1. True,
2. Spurious,
3. Varicous.

TRUE ANEURYSM,

Appellations.

ANEURYSMA VERUM,

ANEURYSME VRAI.

Definition.

1162. Haematokele (1158.) formed by dilatation of a portion of an arterial trunk.

Diagnosis.

1163. The discrimination of true aneurysm (1162.) from other distinctions is not difficult, when situated in the extremities, or accessibly *.

* That kind of dilatation of the arterial tube which is called a true aneurysm, is sometimes formed in the middle, and sometimes in the upper part of the thigh, and sometimes in the ham.

The general characteristic marks of this distemper are a circumscribed tumour, small at its first appearance, but gradually increasing, and for some length of time having a pulsatory motion, and felt exactly correspondent with the patient's pulse at the wrist: This pulsation, arising from the motion of the blood through the artery, is easily seen and felt for some length of time; but as the tumour becomes gradually larger, the pulsation in it becomes more and more obscure to the touch; and in length of time, when either the artery is dilated to a very considerable size, or has burst, and has shed part of its contents, the motion becomes in some cases so obscure, as scarcely to be felt at all, or at least not without very diligent attention. When it has got into this state, whether it be femoral or poplitean, the lower part of the limb becomes, by pressure of the extravasated blood, and by the obstruction to the circulation through the dilated artery, considerably loaded and swollen, unfit for use or motion, and in general very painful. *POTT's Works*, vol. iii. p. 412.

ANEURYSM OF THE AORTA.

Appellations.

CARDIOGMUS.

CARDIONCHUS.

ANEURYSMA PRAECORDIORUM.

ANURYSME DU COEUR.

Definition.

1164. True aneurysm (1162.) formed in the aorta, near the heart, or in the heart itself*.

* **CARDIOGMUS**—Gravis pertinaxque in praecordiis molestia, cum sensu ponderis et magnae molis pulsantis, a minimo motu increfcens. **SAUVAGESIUS.**

CARDIOGMUS—Anxietas cordis dolorifica, cum sensu ponderis et pulsatione. **VOGELIUS.**

● **CARDIOGMUS**—Gravis pertinaxque molestia in praecordiis, cum sensu ponderis auctaeve molis et pulsatione, quae ad minimum motum augentur: aneurysmati cordis, auricularum, sinuum, et arteriarum, tribuitur cardiogmus, seu dolor cordis. **SAGARUS.**

SPECIES of Cardiogmus, according to **SAUVAGES**, are,

1. Cardiogmus polypofus. *Homborgii.*

2. Cardiogmus palaggii. *Lancisi.*

Diagnostic.

1165. Aneurysm of the aorta (1164.), or of the heart, is principally known by its disturbing the circulation of the blood. It sometimes destroys the contiguous ribs, and appears externally. It has been found connected with ossification of the valves of the heart †.

Causes.

1166. The blood propelled by the combined contractile power of the heart and vessels, re-acts proportionally on every part of the vascular surface. Its impetus or force being greatest in the larger branches of the arterial canals, should their resistance in any point be diminished or removed, a swelling distension or bursting and effusion, the affection aneurysm (1159.), will necessarily be generated, which pul-

3. Cardiognus auriculæ. *Senac.*

4. Cardiognus cordis sinistri. *Poterii.*

5. Cardiognus aortæ. *Senac.*

6. Cardiognus a mole cordis. *Marchet.*

7. Cardiognus Leprotantis. *Leproti.*

8. Cardiognus. *Meckelii.*

† See HILDANI *Oper. Centaur 2. Ob. 99.*

fates synchronously and more or less distinctly with the arterial system in general.

Cure.

1167. The curative treatment of true aneurysm (1162.) may be

1. Radical:

2. Palliative.

The former consists in obliterating the diseased portion of the arterial tube *; the latter, in diminishing the impetus of the circulating mass, by

1. The antiphlogistic course;

and in counteracting the distending power, by

2. Suited deligation †, or mechanical support.

1168. Aneurysm seated within (1164.) or near the trunk of the body generally admits of palliation only (1167.); in the extremities, the palliative or radical cure may be adopted, according to circumstances.

* See OPERATION for ANEURYSM.

† See DELIGATION.

SPURIOUS ANEURYSM.

Appellation.

ANEURYSMA SPURIUM.

ECCHYMOMA ARTERIOSUM.

Definition.

1169. Haematokele (1158.) formed in the vicinity of a wound of an artery.

Diagnostic.

1170. Spurious aneurysm (1169.), obviously not an encysted swelling (1129.), is chiefly discriminated by the circumstance of wound * or violence having preceded its appearance; and, by the noisy perception already taken notice of (1160.).

Cure.

1171. The general principle of cure specified (1167.) for true aneurysm (1162.) is equally applicable to spurious one (1169.) †.

* See *Wound*.

† See *Essays Physical and Literary*, vol. iii. where valuable communications on this subject are inserted by Sir J. PRINGLE and Dr D. MONRO.

VARICOUS ANEURYSM.

Appellation.

ANEURYSMA VARICOSUM.

ANEURYSMA VENOSUM.

Definition.

1172. Hematokele (1158.) formed in a dilated portion of the venous system (22.), communicating with the contiguous portion of the arterial one (22.) by a hole consequent to mutual wound.

Diagnostic.

1173. Varicous aneurysm (1172.) is of easy detection; it can almost only be the produce of an undextrous performance of the operation of blood-letting*. In all respects, this affection, although an encysted swelling (1129.), is not strictly aneurysmal.

Cure.

1174. No speciality is indicated in the surgery (96.) which respects varicous aneurysm (1172.).

* See PHLEBOTOMY.

Varix. A swelling of a vein, or a collection of blood in a vein, which is attended with a venous pulsation, and is attended with a venous pulsation, and is attended with a venous pulsation. *Appellations.*

CIRSOS.

HAEMATOCELE VENOSUM.

VARICE.

SWOLLEN VEIN.

Definition.

1175. Haematokele (1158) formed within or near a venous branch †.

Diagnostic.

1176. The principal symptoms of varix (1175.) are,

† VARIX—Cystis venosa. SAUVAGESIUS.

VARIX—Venae dilatatio.

VARIX—Tumor mollis, quiescens, concolor, rotundatus. LINNAEUS.

VARIX—Tumor venae mollis, lividus aut niger. VOGELIUS.

VARIX—Tumor mollis, non pulsans, supra venam. CULLENUS.

VARIX—Dilatatio venae rubra, nigrescens, ad

1. Swelling (772.) within or connected with a venous branch, generally disappearing when pressure is applied to it, and resuming its former dimension when this is removed; often superficial and livid.

2. Absence of pulsatory motion.

VARICOCELE.

Appellations.

CIRSOCELE.

OSCHEOCELE VARICOSA.

VARIX SCORTALIS.

Definition.

1177. Varix (1175.) seated in the spermatic chord *.

pressionem recedens, iterumque subito rediens hac cessante, plerumque pruriens, mordicans. SAGARUS.

* CIRSOCELE—Tumor arteriarum venarumque spermaticarum inaequalis, renitens. VOGELIUS.

CIRSOCELE—Dilatatio vasorum ad testes euntium varicosa, ita ut tertium testiculum quandoque mentiatur. BLANCARDUS.

VARICOCELE—Tumeur du scrotum causée par des varices qui se forment autour des testicules et des vais-

1178. Varix (1175.) may be formed in any point of the venous system; its most ordinary situation, however, is in the lower extremities, and scrotum: This circumstance, in a great degree, is unquestionably to be imputed to the propulsion of the venous blood in those parts being in a direction opposite to that in which it gravitates.

Distinctions.

1179. Three distinctions may be noted with respect to varix (1175.), which have obtained correspondent appellations.

1. True

2. Spurious

3. Aneurysmal

TRUE VARIX.

Appellations.

VARIX VERA.

VARICE VRAI.

seaux spermaticques, c'est le meme chose que cirsocele.

VILLARS.

Definition.

1180. **Varix (1175.)** formed by the dilatation of a venous branch (22.).

SPURIOUS VARIX.*Appellations.*

THROMBUS.

VARIX SPURIA.

ECCHYMOMA VENOSUM.

Definition.

1181. **Varix (1175.)** formed by blood effused from a wounded vein*.

1182. **Spurious varix (1181.)** is obviously not encysted swelling (1229.). †

* **THROMBUS** — Tumeur formée par un sang épanché et grumelé dans les tegumens en conséquence d'une saignée. Quand l'ouverture de la veine qu'en a piquée ne répond pas à celle de la peau, ou qu'il se présente un morceau de graisse, ou que le vaisseau est percé de part en part, une petite portion du sang qui ne peut sortir librement, se glisse dans les cellules du corps graisseux, et fait élever la tumeur dont il s'agit. VILLARS.

† See WILMER'S *Cases and Remarks in Surgery*, p. 168. A remarkable case of spurious varix near the groin is there related.

ANEURYSMAL VARIX.

Appellations.

ANEURYSMA VARICOSUM.

VARIX ANEURYSMALIS.

Definition.

1183. Varix (1175.) created by a morbid communication of a venous branch with a contiguous arterial one.

Cure.

1184. The cure of varix (1175.), like that of aneurysm (1159.), may be

1. Radical:

2. Palliative.

The first consists in incision or excision*; the last, in gentle compression, procured by suited deligation†, which therefore in general will be preferably adopted.

1185. Aneurysmal varix (1183.) will obviously demand a method of cure similar to that of aneurysm (1159.).

* See INCISION and AMPUTATION.

† See DELIGATION.

HEAD-HAEMATOKELE.

Appellations.

APOPLEXIA TRAUMATICA. V

HAEMATOCELE CEREBRI.

EXTRAVASATION. Pott.

Definition.

1186. Haematokele (1158.), its blood lodged within the skull or membranes of the brain (encephalon).

Diagnostic.

1187. Head-haematokele (1186.), or congestion of extravasated blood within the skull, for the most part the effect of fracture* or other local violence, is traumatic apoplexy (179.), and recognisable from the characters of this affection, the blood acting as a compressing power on the brain.

Cure.

1188. To prevent, at least an increase of

* See *Fracture*.

head-haematokele (1186.), the antiphlogistic course (816.) may be pursued: and to remove the present impression, and to supersede future effects of the extravasated blood, which readily suffers change, and may thus as well as by bulk excite phrenzy (881.), affording to it a proper vent †, is a just indication (99.) It is a most fortunate fact, when its situation exactly detected, permits this practice.

CHEST-HAEMATOKELE.

Appellations.

HAEMATOCÉLE PECTORALIS.

HAEMATOCÉLE PLEURITICA.

PLEURITIC HAEMATOKELE.

Definition.

1189. Haematokele (1158.) formed within the pleura or cavities of the chest (thorax).

Diagnostic.

1190. Chest-haematokele (1189.), almost

† See TREPANING.

always the produce of wound *, is recognised by the interruption it produces necessarily in respiration, and during the lying situation.

Cure.

1191. When considerable, the blood of chest-haematokele (1189.) plainly demands a prompt discharge; which may be attained by dilating the wound * that may have given rise to it, if situation permits; or by incision † made in a proper point.

BELLY-HAEMATÖKELE,

Appellations.

HAEMATOCELE ABDOMINIS.

HAEMATOCELE PERITONAEALIS.

PERITONEAL HAEMATÖKELE.

Definition.

1192. Haematokele (1158.) formed within the peritoneum or abdominal cavity.

* See *Wound*.

† See *Incision*.

Diagnostic.

1193. Belly-haematokele (1192.) principally manifests itself by tumefaction (772.) and a sense of weight, till the blood altered chemically disturbs the function of contiguous organs.

Cure.

1194. The mode of cure suggested for blood-congestion in the chest, is equally suited for belly-haematokele (1192.).

SCROTAL HAEMATOKELE.

Appellations.

HAEMATOCLE. *Auctor.*

HAEMATOCLE SCROTI.

OSCHEOCLE * CRUENTA.

OSCHEOPHYMA SANGUINEA.

HERNIA SANGUINEA.

* OSCHEOCLE—Protuberantia scroti a cystice collectis inibi fluidis, seu cystis intra scrotum. SAUVAGESIUS.

• OSCHEOCLE—Tumor in scroto ex annulo musculi obliqui ab ingresso intestino omentove vel utroque conjunctim. VOGELIUS.

Definition.

1195. Haematokele (1158.) formed within the vaginal coat of a testicle.

OSCHEOCELE—Tumor scroti, non dolens, paulatim crescens, mollis, fluctuans. CULLENUS.

OSCHEOPHYMA—Cystis scroti variis fluidis turgens. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Oscheocele, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Oscheocele flatulenta. *Auctorum.*
2. Oscheocele aquosa.
Hydrocele. Heisteri.
3. Oscheocele hydatidosa.
Hydatidocele. Graecor.
Hydrocele ab hydatidibus funiculi spermatici.
Hydrocele ab hydatidibus omenti prolapsi.
Epiplocele hydrocelico-hydatidosa. Lamorier.
Hydatis scroti circoceli succedens. Vandermonde.
4. Oscheocele Malabarica.
Oscheocele hydrocele.
Hydrocele Malabarica. Kempfer.
5. Oscheocele varicosa.
Cirsocele.
Circocel. } *Auctor.*
Varicocel. }
6. Oscheocele feminalis.
Spermatocele. Auctor.
7. Oscheocele cruenta.
Hernia sanguinea. Celsi.
Haematocel. Heister.

Diagnostic.

1196. Scrotal haematokele (1195.), which is not a frequent affection, and may be produced from a burst vessel, or from wound, is characterised by sudden accession for the most part, want of pellucidity, and its surface being equable.

Cure.

1197. The blood forming scrotal haematokele (1195.) ought to be discharged as soon as may be by a proper opening*. It may not be necessary to induce obliteration † of the vaginal cavity.

8. Oscheocele purulenta.

Hernia humoralis. Heister.

Empyoccele. Graecor.

9. Oscheocele adiposa.

Liparoccele. Haller.

10. Oscheocele ab algedine.

Spermatoccele syphilitica.

Algedo. Cockburn.

Gonorrhée tombée dans les bourses.

* See INCISION.

* See Scrotal Hydrocele.

*Watery encysted Swelling.***HYDROCELE.***Appellations.***HYDROCELE.****HYDATIS.****PHLYCTAENA.****HYDROA.****HYGROMA.****HYDROCYSTIS.****HYDROPS LOCALIS.****HYDATID.****WATER-SWELLING.****LOCAL DROPSY (769.).****PARTIAL DROPSY.***Definition.*

1198. Encysted swelling (1129.) formed by serosity or (as it is commonly termed) water*.

* **HYDROCELE**—Any watery swelling. **QUINCY.**

HYDATIS—Cystis lymphæ ductuum, **SAUVAGESIUS.**

HYDATIS—Cystis lymphæ ductuum dilatatorum, lympham vel serum continens. **SAGARUS.**

HYDATIS—Vesicula cuticularis humore aquæ plena. **CULLENUS.**

Diagnostic.

1199. Hydrocele (1198.) is distinguished by

1. Situation (1129.).
2. Consistence (1198.).
3. Pellucidity in certain sites.
4. Slow augmentation.
5. Indolence.

Causes.

1200. In the living state (25.) of the animal body, there is a perpetual serous or lymphatic exhalation from arterial vessels (therefore named exhalants), into its every cavity and cell: This seems to be finally intended to ensure lubricity of contiguous surfaces, in order to facilitate motion and prevent concretion. The effused matter is as constantly inhaled by bibulous correspondent venous tubes,

SPECIES of Hydatids, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Hydatids hygroma.
2. Hydatids corollata.

Hydatide en chapelet.

3. Hydatids cellulosa.

which, from structure, contents, and function, are named valvular absorbent lymphatic veins *. Thus congestion, during their healthful condition, is prevented.

1201. It is evident, that, if the action of the exhalant vessels (1200.) is increased, or that of the absorbent ones is diminished by relaxation, obstruction, wound, &c. the balance will be destroyed, and the extravasated fluid will acquire accumulation proportionally extensive; hence general and local dropfy (769.).

Cure.

1202. According to the situation of hydrocele (1198.) it proves variously disturbing and dangerous. Its cure may be obtained by

1. Absorption (1200.).

2. Chirurgical evacuation (843.).

The former mode is slow and seldom attainable; the latter is more expeditious, but is not always practicable †.

* See MONRO *de Venis lymphaticis valvulosis*.

† See INCISION.

Variety.

1203. The varieties of hydrocele (1198.) most meriting to be taken notice of may be enumerated, and any speciality pointed out.

BRAIN-HYDROKELE.*Appellations.*

HYDROCEPHALUS INTERIOR.

HYDROCEPHALUS INTERNUS. *Whitii.*

APOPLEXIA SEROSA.

HYDROCELE CEREBRI.

HYDROPS CRANII.

HYDROCEPHALE INTERNE.

DROPSY OF THE BRAIN.

WATER IN THE HEAD.

INTERNAL HEAD-DROPSY.

Definition.

1204. Hydrocele (1198.) formed within the skull, or in the cavities of the brain (encephalon) †.

† **HYDROCEPHALUS**—Tumor capitis, facies facies excepta, mollis aut elasticus, a fluidi intra ipsum congestione. **SAUVAGESIUS.**

Diagnostic.

1205. Head-hydrocele (1204.) is, at its commencement, distinguished by the following symptoms :

HYDROCEPHALUS—Capitis oedematosa intumescencia, hiantibus suturis cranii. LINNAEUS.

HYDROCEPHALUS—Capitis monstrosus tumor a collecta aqua in cute aut subter calvaria. VOGELIUS.

HYDROCEPHALUS—Capitis intumescencia mollis, inelastica, hiantibus cranii suturis. CULLENUS.

HYDROCEPHALUS—Hydrops capitis a sero. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Hydrocephalus, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Hydrocephalus interior.
Hydrocephale des ventricules.
2. Hydrocephalus exterior.
Hydrocephale des teguments.

HYDROCEPHALUS *interior* vel *exterior* dicitur.

Interior cognoscitur ex hiatu suturarum, qui hiatus digito premente innotescit; cognoscitur quoque ex spina bifida, somnolentia, progressus tarditate, mole capitis aucta.

Exterior—In hac specie integumenta capitis sunt pedematosa, palpo obvia; suturae non hiant, nisi cum *interiori* concurrat. SAGARUS.

1. Listlessness (144.).
2. Vomiting (706.).
3. Costiveness (720.).
4. Headach.
5. Pulses (144.) slow and irregular.
6. Vision diminished (731.), and pupils proportionally dilated.
7. Epilepsy (744.) sometimes.
8. Evident tumefaction (772.) in some cases.

1206. Head-hydrocele (1204.) is peculiarly incidental during the earlier periods; the rachitic constitution (764.), and its large head, mark a predisposition to it. Tumefaction of the head can only accede before the sutural junction of the bones of the skull be completed*.

HYDROCEPHALUS—or dropsy of the head, is either *external* or *internal*. The former has its seat in the cellular substance between the skin and the *pericranium*, or between this membrane and the skull. In the internal hydrocephalus, the water is sometimes collected between the *cranium* and *dura mater*, or between this last and the *pia mater*; but most commonly it is found in the ventricles of the brain immediately below the *corpus callosum*. Dr WHITE on *Hydrocephalus*.

* I lately dissected a child, about eighteen months of age, killed by internal head-hydrocele. The quan.

Cure.

1207. It is a melancholy fact, that, head-hydrokele (1204.) is the certain harbinger of death (26.), defying equally pharmaceutical and chirurgic* remedy (91.); at least, there seems to be too much evidence of this circumstance; and there is extreme reason to suspect, that observers have

tity of the extravasated fluid, which had expanded the ventricles of the brain, and squeezed its substance so as not to exceed a quarter inch in thickness opposite to the parietal bones, amounted to about twelve pounds. I have a patient in whose head there is not a less accumulation.

* Between the parietal bones of the skull of CATHERINE GILLIES, a child of eighteen months, whose head was monstrously enlarged by hydrocephalus (its circumference twenty-five one fourth inches), a puncture was made by the common lancet cautiously and obliquely introduced: A large quantity of serosity was voided during five days; her strength diminished in proportion. Dissection discovered, that, the serosity not only invested the surface, but filled and distended the cavities of the brain to such a pitch, that, it somewhat resembled a hollow gourd; a fact that tends in some measure to evince that the organization of the brain altered by hydrokele is a mortal circumstance, and, consequently the futility of incision.

been mistaken in instances of supposed cure.

1208. What is called external dropfy of the head (hydrocephalus externus), is not an encysted swelling (1129.): It will be taken notice of hereafter.

SPINE-HYDROKELE.

Appellations.

HYDRORACHITIS.

SPINA BIFIDA.

SPINOLA.

HYDROCELE SPINALIS.

SPINE-DROPSY.

Definition.

1209. Hydrokele (1198.) formed within the spinal tube, or within the exterior covering (dura mater) of the spinal marrow (medulla spinalis), externally protruding in the course of the spine, generally at the loins as a swelling (772.), always connate, small, round, indolent,

soft, fluctuating, redish, or livid, and is diminished by pressure *.

1210. The affection spine-hydrokele (1209.) is local dropsy (1198.) communicating with the ventricles of the brain: Like head-hydrokele (1207.), it is desperate as to cure. Observation manifests, that, all the ill-fated sufferers, after a few months of languid existence, perish. The aid of

* **HYDRORACHITIS**—Tumor cysticus, sero turgidus, ex hiatu vertebrarum lumbarium, in recens natis, protuberans, cum anaesthesia. **SAUVAGESIUS.**

HYDRORACHITIS—Tumor supra vertebrae lumborum, mollis, exiguus, hiantibus vertebrae. **CULLENUS.**

HYDRORACHITIS—Tumor cysticus ex hiatu vertebrarum lumbarium, vulgo spina bifida in recens natis protuberans, cum anaesthesia; est verus hydrocephalus thecae spinalis. **SAGARUS.**

SPINA BIFIDA—Tumor aquosus, exiguus, in nucha aut inferiore spinae loco, posterioribus vertebrarum dehiscantibus processibus emergens. **VOGELIUS.**

SPINOLA—Tumor supra vertebrae lumborum mollis, exiguus, vertebrarum processibus dehiscantibus. **LINNAEUS.**

physic and surgery (132. 133.) are equally unavailing †.

EYE-HYDROKELE.

Appellations.

HYDROPHTHALMIA.

HYDROPHTHALMUS. *Callisen.*

HYDROCELE OCULI.

HYDROPHTHALMIE.

HYDROPHTHALMY.

EYE-DROPSY.

Definition.

1211. Hydrokele (1198.) formed in the cavity of the eye-ball ‡.

† SAUVAGES. *Nesol. Method.* vol. ii. p. 497.

MORGAGNI *Epistol.* xii. Art. 12.

‡ HYDROPHTHALMIA—Tumor totius oculi, cum aliquo dolore, adeo ut is palpebris operiri non possit. VOGELIUS.

HYDROPHTHALMIA—Hydrops oculi. PLATNERUS.

Diagnostif.

1212. Eye-dropfy (1211.) is manifested by a flow acceffion of,

1. Tumefaction (772.) of the eye-ball :
2. Altered function :
3. Abfence of inflammation (776.) :
4. Peculiar fluctuation.

Cure.

1213. The cure of eye-dropfy (1211.) will confift in,

1. Artificial vent (843.) to the ferofity * :

STAPHYLOMA—Cystis aquofa a corneae proptofi, et dilatatione, vel ab uveae hernia trans foramen corneae elapfa. SAUVAGESIUS.

STAPHYLOMA—Protuberantia corneae obfcuratae. VOGELIUS.

STAPHYLOMA—Cystis corneae ex dilatatione ejufdem, ectopia uveae in cameram oculi anteriorem prolapfae ; hoc genus magis ad ectopias fpectat. SAGARUS.

HYDROPTHALMIE—Hydropifie de l'oeil. VILLARS.

STAPHYLOMA—Tumeur qui s'eleve fur la cornée en maniere de grain de raifin. VILLARS.

* See INCISION. K K

2. Application of astringents (121.), or other pharmaceutic substances, calculated to prevent reaccumulation :

3. Compression effected by suited deligation †.

CHEST-HYDROKELE.

Appellations.

HYDROTHORAX.

HYDROCELE PECTORIS.

HYDROPS THORACIS.

CHEST-DROPSY.

Definition.

1214. Hydrokele (1198.) formed in any cavity within the chest (thorax.).

Variety.

1215. The structure of the thoracic cavity permits a variety of chest-dropsy as to situation ;

1. Pleuritic:

2. Pericardial.

† See DELIGATION.

PLEURITIC HYDROKELE.

*Appellations.*HYDROTHORAX. *Auctor.*HYDROPS PULMONIS. *Hippoc.*HYDROTHORAX PLEURAE. *Hoffm.*

HYDROCELE PLEURITICA.

PLEURITIC DROPSY.

Definition.

1216. Hydrokele (1198.) formed in the cavity of a pleura*.

* HYDROTHORAX—Difficultas respirandi decubitu horizontali aucta, cum faciei pallore, manuum et pedum oedemate, symptomatis ephialticis, alterutrius brachii stupore, et aegritudine chronica non remittente. SAUVAGESIUS.

HYDROTHORAX—Cahexia cum dyspnoea et effusione aquae intra pectus, strepitum concussione intus facientis. VOGELIUS.

HYDROTHORAX—Dyspnoea, faciei pallor; pedum oedema, urina parca, decubitus difficilis; subita et sponte ex somno cum palpitatione excitatio; aqua in pectore fluctuans. CULLENUS.

HYDROTHORAX—Anhelatio chronica, continua stipata phlegmasia pedum, pallore faciei, oedemate manuum, subita in somno suffocatione, alterutrius manus stupore, sine signis empyematis. SAGARUS.

Diagnostic.

1217. Pleuritic dropfy (1216.) is chiefly ascertained to exist by

1. Respiration diminished and difficult, which has gradually acceded, and this circumstance increased by lying or agitation :

2. Tumefaction (772.), sometimes visible in the interstices, or at the extremities of the ribs of the side affected :

3. Fluctuation (580.) sometimes perceptible, and even audible :

4. Oedematous feet (769.).

Cure.

1218. Pleuritic dropfy (1216.) obtains a most ready solution by chirurgic open-

SPECIES of Hydrothorax, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Hydrothorax chylosus. *Willisii.*

2. Hydrothorax ab omento. *Rhodii.*

3. Hydrothorax vulgaris. *Pison.*

4. Hydrothorax febrisequens. *Varnier.*

5. Hydrothorax hydatidosus. *Pison.*

6. Hydrothorax pleurae. *Hoffman.*

7. Hydrothorax pericardii.

Hydrocardia. Hildani.

Hydrops pericardii. Lusitan.

Hydropisie du pericarde. Vieussens.

8. Hydrothorax a scabie. *Morgagni.*

ing*, which seems to be too much overlooked as a remedy of this affection, because absorption (1202.) is tediously promoted, and, it may be dreaded, that, applications intended to have this effect have often produced one diametrically opposite.

PERICARDIAL HYDROKELE.

Appellations.

HYDROTHORAX PERICARDII.

HYDROCELE PERICARDII.

HYDROCARDIA. *Hildani.*

HYDROPS PERICARDII.

HYDROPSIE DU PERICARDE.

PERICARDIAL DROPSY.

Definition.

1218. Hydrokele (1198.) formed within the covering of the heart (pericardium).

Diagnostic.

1219. Pericardial dropsy (1218.) is chiefly marked by the disturbed and irregular action of the heart necessarily resulting from it, the same nearly as has

* See INCISION.

been marked as discriminative of pericardial haematokele (229.).

Cure.

1220. Is chirurgic opening (1202.) to discharge the constituent serosity of pericardial dropsy an admissible expedient? Anatomy (8.) shews its practicability.

BELLY-HYDROKELE.

Appellations.

ASCITES.

HYDROKELE PERITONAEI.

HYDROPS ABDOMINIS.

BELLY DROPSY.

ASCITE.

Definition.

1221. Hydrokele (1198.) formed within the peritoneum or abdominal cavity*.

* ASCITES—Hydrops totius abdominis a fluido non elastico, seu gravis et fluctuosus. SAUVAGESIUS.

ASCITES—Abdominis oedematosa intumescencia.

ASCITES—Tumor abdominis, scroti, et crurum, aquosus, cum atrophia superiorum partium. LINNAEUS.

Diagnostic.

1222. Belly-dropfy (1221.), which is often symptomatic (44.), is discovered (69.) principally by,

ASCITES—Abdomen impulsu, sensus calidae per-motaeque intus aquae praebet. VOGELIUS.

ASCITES—Intumescencia gravis, sphaeroidea, et fluctuosa abdominis, non elastica, cum polydipsia, urina pauca, lixiviali, lateritia. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Ascites, according to SAUVAGES, are,

I. *Serofi Abdominales.*

1. Ascites vulgatus.
2. Ascites ab oppilatione.
Hydrops ab obstructione viscerum.
3. Ascites ab hepate. Bonet.
4. Ascites a liene.
5. Ascites scrophulosus.
Ascites a mesenterio strumoso.
6. Ascites ab ovariis. Mead.
7. Ascites a sanguifluxibus. Juncker.
Ascites ab inanitione et colliquatione. Schenck.
8. Ascites ab exanthematis.
 1. *A scabie repulsa.* Deidier.
 2. *Ab herpetibus maculis, &c. repressis.* Charle-ton.
 3. *A rubeola repressa.*
9. Ascites arthriticus. Musgrave.
10. Ascites artificialis. Lower.
11. Ascites scorbuticus. Boerhav.
12. Ascites febrilis.

221. Tumefaction (772.) of the belly (abdomen) soft and equable, slowly and uniformly proceeding from below upwards :

Ascites a colligatione. Sennert.

Ascites ex quartana. Werlhof.

13. *Ascites calidus.* Sponii.

II. *Serofi non Abdominales.*

14. *Ascites intercus.*

Oedema. Lamotte.

Hydropisie du peritoine.

15. *Ascites uterinus.* Nicolai.

16. *Ascites stomachi.* River.

17. *Ascites intermuscularis.* Short.

18. *Ascites omentalis.* Munneiks.

19. *Ascites ovarii.*

Ascites sacculus. Mercklini.

Hydropisie enkistée.

III. *Non Serofi Abdominales.*

20. *Ascites cruentus.*

Ascites ab aqua sanguinolenta. Basil.

Ascites ab aqua nigrescente. Bonet.

Ascites a cruore loturae carniū simili. Holler.

Ascites a cruore mero. Tulpii.

21. *Ascites purulentus.* Mead.

Ascites a pure aquoso. Saltzman.

Ascites a purulentia saccata. Bonet.

Ascites a pure abdomen distendente. Plateri.

22. *Ascites urinosus.*

Ascites a vesica disrupta.

23. *Ascites chylolus.*

24. *Ascites oleolus.* Baglivi.

2. Fluctuation or perception of an extravasated fluid :
 3. Indolence or absence of pain :
 4. Disturbance of the function of the abdominal organs :
 5. Respiration proportionally confined or impeded :
 6. Morbid thirst :
 7. Diminished urinary secretion :
 8. Oedematous legs,
 9. Emaciation,
 10. Symptomatic fever (691.),
- } especially
when in-
veterate.

1223. The fluid constituting belly-dropfy (1221.), variously turbid and consistent (987.), is contained in the peritoneum, which is the cyst of the swelling in question, which sometimes contains others like distended little bladders, particularly named hydatids (1129.), which are probably portions of lymphatic vessels (1200.) thus morbidly altered.

Cure.

1224. Seldom is belly-dropfy (1221.) re-

IV. *Nec Serosi, nec Abdominales.*

25. Ascites sanguineo-uterinus.
26. Ascites sanguineo-intercus.
27. Ascites sanguineo-peritonaeus.
28. Ascites flatulento-peritonaeus. *Mead.*

moveable by internal remedies, intended to promote absorption (1200.) Although chirurgic opening (1202.) *, giving vent to the serosity, may not often prove radically curative, especially if the affection is symptomatic (44.), yet it almost always affords the most comfortable respite and palliation, and may be repeated occasionally †. Performed early so as to supersede excessive distension and alteration, it is most likely to be fully curative ‡.

1225. Are there any cases of abdominal dropsy (1121.) in which injection by the opening through which the serosity had been discharged may be employed with advantage or impunity? and what ought to be the composition?

WOMB-HYDROKELÉ.

Appellations.

HYDROMETRA.

* See TAPPING.

† Dr MEAD relates the case of *Dame Marjory Page*, who suffered tapping with great relief upwards of sixty times.

‡ See Dr FOTHERGILL's *Works*.

HYDROPS UTERI. *Sennert.*

INFLATIO UTERI. *Castro.*

HYDROCELE UTERINA.

HYDROPSIE DE LA MATRICE.

WOMB-DROPSY.

Definition.

1226. Hydrokele (1198.) formed by ferocity accumulated in the cavity of the womb (uterus) *.

* HYDROMETRA—Tumor hypogastrii in mulieribus successive crescens, uteri figuram referens, pressioni cedens fluctuansve, ab ischuria et graviditate diversus. SAUVAGESIUS.

HYDROMETRA—Tumor in mulieribus hypogastrii paulatim crescens, uteri figuram referens, pressioni cedens fluctuansve; circa ischuriam et graviditatem. CULLENUS.

HYDROCYSTIS—Hydrops saccatus pleurae, peritonaei, aut visceris abdominalis. VOGELIUS.

HYDROMETRA—Tumor hypogastrii, sine graviditate, ab utero fluidis distenso, rotundus, fluctuans, leges gravitatis sequens; dolor inguinum, spirandi difficultas, menostasia, rigores, mammarum mollities, phlegmasia et tactus orificii uterini diagnosin firmant. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Hydrometra, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Hydrometra ascitica. *Astruc.*

Diagnostic.

1227. Womb-dropfy (1226.), it may accede during pregnancy, is principally distinguished (69.) by

1. Tumefaction (772.) in the middle of the hypogastric region, gradually emerging from the basin (pelvis), admitting lateral motion, and exhibiting fluctuation, and not the perception of an included child, and not diminished by excretion of urine :

2. The weight and volume of the womb increased and perceptible through its passage (vagina uteri) :

3. Suppressed menstruation (716.).

Cure.

1228. The serosity constituting womb-dropfy (1226.), when uncombined with pregnancy (it is a rare affection), may be discharged by rendering pervious the internal orifice of the womb (os uteri inter-

2. Hydrometra gravidarum. *Puzos.*

Hydropisie de matrice des femmes grosses.

3. Hydrometra sanguinea. *Bonet.*

4. Hydrometra hydatica. *Astruc.*

5. Hydrometra puriformis. *Bonet.*

6. Hydrometra ovarii. *Astruc.*

num) by a probe or catheter *. The like plan may be pursued, notwithstanding the pregnancy, if necessity urge.

OVARY-HYDROKELE.

Appellations.

HYDROMETRA OVARII.

HYDROCELE OVARII.

ASCITES OVARII.

OVARY-DROPSY.

Definition.

1229. Hydrocele (1198.), its constituent serosity collected in an ovary (ovarium).

Diagnostic.

1230. Ovary-dropsy (1229.), which often acquires monstrous size †, is discriminated (69.) chiefly by its

1. Gradual accession in one side of the hypogastric region :

* See INTRODUCTION.

† Sunt hydrometræ ovariorum asciticae, quarum penultima octoginta, ultima centum et duodecim libras feri continebant.

Tumorem tubarum 150 librarum aquae plenum, memorat Ill. Bianchi Taurinensis Professor. SAUVAG. *Nosol. Method.* vol. ii. p. 512.

2. Fluctuation variously obscure.

Cure.

1231. Arrived in contact with the abdominal containing parts, so as to exhibit distinct fluctuation, ovary-dropfy (1229) may have its serosity usefully discharged by artificial vent made in these*.

SCROTAL HYDROKELE.*Appellations.***HYDROCELE. Auctor.****HYDROCELE SCROTALIS.****OSCHEOCELE AQUOSA.****OSCHEOPHYMA AQUOSUM.****HYDROPS SCROTI.****HYDROPS TESTIS.****HERNIA AQUOSA.****SCROTAL DROPSY.***Definition.*

1232. Hydrokele (1198.), its serosity accumulated within the vaginal covering (tunica vaginalis) of a testicle (testis) †.

* See TAPPING.

† HYDROCELE—Tumor tunicarum, quibus testis comprehenditur, aquosus. VOGELIUS.

Diagnostic.

1233. Scrotal dropy (1232.) is manifested (69.) by

1. Tumefaction (772.), equable, soft, and fluctuating, commencing at the bottom of the scrotum, gradually involving the testicle, and rising upwards, and not lessened by alteration of posture:

2. Pellucidity; at least this symptom often exists, and certainly discriminates this swelling from scrotal haematokele (1195.).

3. Indolence:

4. Spermatic chord unaltered, distinguishable between the upper part of the swelling and the correspondent abdominal ring.

HYDROCELE—Tumor scroti, non dolens, paulatim crescens, mollis, fluctuans, pellucidus. **CULLENUS.**

HYDROCELE—A preternatural accumulation of a watery fluid between the tunica vaginalis and the tunica albuginea, which immediately invests the vascular substance of the testis. **ELSE.**

HYDROCELE, used in a literal sense, means any tumour produced by water; but surgeons have always confined it to those which possess either the membranes of the scrotum, or the coats of the testicle and its vessels. **POTT.**

1234. The serosity constituting scrotal dropfy (1232.) is generally pellucid, sometimes, however, turbid and tinged in various degrees. Its quantity is correspondent to the size of the swelling.

Causes.

1235. Cold and violence are frequently accused as occasional causes (60.) of idiopathic (43.) scrotal hydrocele (1231.): It is often symptomatic (44.) of morbid alteration of the structure (15.) of the correspondent testicle.

Special Cure.

1236. The peculiar structure and function of the parts concerned in scrotal hydrocele (1232.) permit a very great speciality in its curative conduct. The mode may be

1. Palliative:

2. Radical.

Palliative Cure.

1237. The palliative management (1236.) of scrotal hydrocele (1232.) consists in affording a small vent (843.) to its serosity nearly as proposed for partial dropfy in other situations. As this practice does not materially affect the state of the exhalant and absorbent vessels of the testicle

and its coats, (1200.) a re-accumulation of the fluid very constantly and soon takes place: Hence its name*.

Radical Cure.

1238. The radical cure (1236.) of scrotal hydrocele (1232.) is effected by artificially discharging its serosity in such a manner as to procure an obliteration of the cavity in which it had been collected, and thus effectually supersede its generation for the future. On this account this practice is justly denominated absolute.

Modes.

1239. Obliteration of the vaginal cavity containing the fluid constituting scrotal hydrocele (1232.), in which its radical cure (1238.) consists, is procured by adhesive inflammation (778.) extended over all the surface of the testicle and its vaginal coat, by which concretion is established.

* The method of tapping is called the palliative cure of hydrocele; not but that it does now and then prove an absolute one. SHARP'S *Surgery*.

I am credibly informed of a case of scrotal hydrocele, which has existed upwards of fifty years without producing any remarkable inconvenience, except by its bulk, which a frequent repetition of the palliative treatment necessary.

1240. The applications or modes of chirurgic medicine (96.), to obtain the specified cure of scrotal hydrocele (1239.), have been various: those mostly esteemed give to its serosity artificial opening (843.) like that of imposthume (786.), by which sufficient inflammation (776.) is excited; namely,

1. Incision:

2. Caustic:

3. Seton*.

1241. Each of the specified modes (1240.) of radical cure (1231.) of scrotal hydrocele (1232.) have had their abettors †, and may have peculiar advantages; all of them have in fact succeeded. Candid experience will probably award the preference to the first properly executed †.

1242. The regulation of the inflammation (776.), by whichever method of radical cure of scrotal hydrocele induced, requires much attention; excessive (1239.), it must be restrained by the antiphlogistic

* See OPERATION.

† Mr POTT abetts the *seton*; Mr ELSE, the *caustic*.
See their publications.

remedies (815.); deficient, it requires excitement by adequate irritation. Consolidation and cohesion are generally thus attained safely within the space of three or four weeks.

Exploded Modes.

1. *Excision of the vaginal coat, &c.*

1243. Experience has manifested, that, excision of the vaginal coat of a testicle, and of a portion of its integuments, however enlarged and otherwise altered, (a plan of operation that has been projected for the radical cure of scrotal hydrocele), is altogether unnecessary; therefore, because exceedingly painful, it is cruelty*.

2. *Injection.*

1244. Through the small vent practised for the cure of scrotal hydrocele (1231.) it has been supposed, that a fluid irritant matter may be injected into the vaginal cavity of the scrotum, that may safely excite inflammation (776.) and give concretion. Vinous spirit has been tried and found to be dangerously stimulant†.

* See DOUGLAS on the Hydrocele.

† See SHARP's Surgery, p. 44.

3. *Irritation from a solid.*

1245. Allowing the sheath of the instrument employed to form the vent for the palliative cure (1237.) of scrotal hydrocele (1232.) to remain in contact with the testicle for some time to give the requisite irritation and inflammation (776.) has been tried, and found to be inexpedient.

JOINT-HYDROKELE.

Appellations.

HYDARTHROS.

HYDROPS ARTICULI.

HYDROCELE ARTICULARIS.

JOINT-DROPSY.

Definition.

1246. Hydrocele (1198.), its serosity situated within a capsular membrane or ligament.

Diagnostic.

1247. Joint-dropsy (1246.), not a rare occurrence, chiefly possesses the knee-joint, is distinguished by

1. Tumefaction (772.):

2. Fluctuation (780.):

3. Indolence (1222.), at most pain not acute.

Cure.

1248. Absorption of the constituent fluid of joint-dropsey (1246.) is generally spontaneous, or procurable without artificial vent. Evacuation from its surface by leeching (116.) and blistering (111.) seem to be salutary*.

4. *Pultaceous encysted Swelling.*

WHITE SWELLING.

Appellations.

HYDARTHROS, *Auctor.*

ANCHYLOSIS.

FUNGUS ARTICULORUM. *Heister.*

HYDARTHROS SYNOVIALIS. *Simpson.*

SCROPHULA ARTICULARIS (760.).

* I have lately treated two strongly marked cases of joint-dropsey. Both knee-joints of one patient were possessed by it. Solution of *salt of lead* was employed without perceptible effect. The affection receded perfectly by the applications mentioned above. I have never seen it occupy any articulation except that of the knee.

LUPIA ARTICULI (1105.).

TUMEUR BLANCHE.

Definition.

1249. Encysted swelling (1229.); its constituent fluid, pultaceous (1105.) or not purulent (784.), occupying the cavity of a joint, generally that of a larger one*.

* HYDARTHROS—Cystis articuli aquosa. SAUVA-
GESIUS.

HYDARTHROS—Articulorum, genu potissimum, tumor, parum primo eminens, cuti concolor, dolentissimus, et mobilitatem imminuens. CULLENUS.

HYDARTHROS—Hydrops vel in capsula articulari, vel in cellulis vicinis, haud in tunica propria; tumor est fluctuans, sine coloris mutatione, pulsatione. SAGARUS.

ANCHYLOSIS—Tumor geniculorum, ligamenti capsulaeque tensione expressa synovia.

ANCHYLOSIS—Tumor ad genicula, mollis, pulposus, concolor. LINNAEUS.

ANCHYLOSIS—Articulorum rigor, quo flexus eorundem aut extensio prohibetur. VOGELIUS.

FUNGUS ARTICULORUM—In membrorum articulis tumor, qui absque omni ferme calore ac dolore pallet, digitisque prementibus facile quidem, propter molli-
tiem, cedit; sed ita tamen ut ad instar fungi, remoto digito, confestim sese rursus expandat, nec foveas impressas retineat. HEISTERUS.

Diagnostic.

1250. White swelling (1249.), a direful malady (28.), may occupy any articulation; it, however, generally and frequently possesses the knee one. Special structure (15.) may perhaps produce this fact.

1251. It is an easy business to distinguish between white swelling (1249.) and joint-dropfy (1246.). The discrimination of the former from joint-inflammation (993.), is more difficultly acquired. Its principal symptoms are

1. Pain, at its commencement obscure, gradually becoming intense. It suffers intolerable aggravation by motion:

2. Swelling (772.) of the articular portion of the bones concerned in the joint is sometimes perceptible; always, however, that of the soft parts investing the articulation is present, suffering flow in-

SPECIES of Hydarthrus, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Hydarthrus synovialis. *Symphon.*

Tumeur blanche.

2. Hydarthrus flatulentus.

Gonagra. Lusitani.

Tumor genu loco puris ventum emittens. River.

crease, peculiarly elastic to the touch, and, till the affection become inveterate, free from discolouration; then, indeed, inflammation (776.) and ulcer* often invade:

3. Progress comparatively slow and chronic:

4. Scrophulous state (757.), sometimes discoverable in other parts of the system:

5. Fluctuation within the joint, often perceptible:

6. Symptomatic fever (691.), in proportion, often ending fatally:

7. Emaciation (761.), particularly in the vicinity of the affection, and in the rate of its progress:

8. Cutaneous veins, often varicose (1175).

1252. Dissection discovers the cellular substance, the capsular and other ligaments of the joint affected by white swelling (1249.), thickened and altered; the cartilages and articular ends of the bones more or less eroded and carious†; and, a fluid sometimes seemingly purulent (784.), but

* See Ulcer.

† See Caries.

more frequently pultaceous (1105), collected within the capsular cavity. These circumstances will correspond with the duration of the affection in question.

Causes.

1253. Violence is frequently blamed as an exciting cause (60.) of white swelling (1249.). It is far from being improbable that it may originate from a particular constitution, probably the scrophulous one (757.), which may be so predominant as to require either a slight co-operation, or none, in order to produce the enumerated symptoms (1251.).

Termination.

(1254.) Discussion (782.) is the only salutary termination of white swelling (1249.). This may be followed with

1. Complete function:
2. Diminished function and curvature; a change named ankylosis: an event which seldom accedes, and to be reasonably expected only during the early existence of this terrible evil.

Cure.

1255. To procure discussion (1254.) of white swelling (1249.) every effort is ob-

iously to be directed. The practice with this view has been not a little various and perplexed. The chief applications recommended are

1. Antiphlogistic remedies general and topical, (822; 823.)
2. Blistering (111.)
3. Artificial ulcer or issue* & cauterizing
4. Mercury
5. Friction: —————

and when effusion has taken place, and fluctuation strongly perceptible,

6. Artificial opening †.

1256. Experience can boast of few conquests gained by the enumerated (1255.) or

* See FONTANEL.

† Strong fluctuation was perceptible in a case of white swelling of the knee-joint. I afforded the matter an artificial vent. It was in great quantity, and atheromatous. The curd-part, by the motion of the joint, had been formed into spheroidal polished masses, generally somewhat larger than kidney-beans; their number considerable, above one hundred; many of which I have preserved. The pain and swelling, in a great measure inflammatory, soon became so great as to render amputation indispensable. In general, if not always, this has been the result of making incision or opening into white swelling.

any other remedies over white swelling (1249.) so as to obtain its dispersion (1254). To save life (25.) surgery is almost always compelled to make a substitution of wound by amputation †, a remedy that ought not to be withheld till the wasted condition of the ill-fated sufferer renders healing a precarious or impossible event, a fatal error not seldom committed.

5. Aerial encysted Swelling.

PNEUMATOKELE.

Appellations.

PNEUMATOCELE.

EMPNEUMATOSIS. *Aurelian.*

PNEUMATOSIS.

EMPHYSEMA.

HYDEROS. *Galen.*

SARCITES FLATUOSUS.

TUMOR VENTOSUS.

AIR-SWELLING.

Definition.

1257. Encysted swelling (1129.), of which the constituent fluid is air*.

See AMPUTATION.

* PNEUMATOSIS — *Elastica et flatulenta cutis intumescencia.*

Diagnostic.

1258. The diagnostic (69.) of pneumatocele (1257.) is chiefly derived from

1. Indolence:

2. Situation:

3. Occasional cause:

4. Crackling perception and sonorosity.

EMPHYSEMA—Tumor diffusus, elasticus, pressione crepitans, cuti concolor. SAUVAGESIUS.

EMPHYSEMA—Flatus intra tunicam cellulosam partis.

EMPHYSEMA—Tumor elasticus, concolor, diaphanus, indolens. LINNAEUS.

PNEUMATOSIS—Totius corporis intumescencia a flatu.

EMPHYSEMA—Tumor mollis, frigidus, in singulari parte, ab aere cellulosum cutis habium ingresso, formatus. VOGELIUS.

PNEUMATOSIS—Corporis intumescencia tensa, elastica, sub manu crepitans. CULLENUS.

EMPHYSEMA—Phyma cuti concolor, elasticum, ex pressione aut percussione crepitans.

PNEUMATOSIS—Intumescencia universalis ab aere, ad attactum crepitans, elastica, levis. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Pneumatosis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Pneumatosis a veneno. *Linnaei.*

2. Pneumatosis a vulnere.

Tympanites universalis. *Willisii.*

3. Pneumatosis hysterica. *Sydenham.*

4. Pneumatosis febrilis. *River.*

Cure.

1259. Unless situation forbid, affording a vent to the constituent fluid of pneumatokele (1257.) is by experience justified as expedient.

Distinction.

1260. The chief distinction as to pneumatokele (1257.) results from situation.

CHEST-PNEUMATOKELE.

Definition.

1261. Pneumatokele (1257.) formed by extravasated air accumulated within a pleura.

Diagnostic.

1262. Chest-pneumatokele (1261.) originates from the pulmonary air-vessels, destroyed by violence, sometimes by inflammation (776.) *; and is chiefly manifested by diminished pulmonary function, often

* See PALFIN's *Anatomie Chirurgicale*, vol. ii. p. 169. A case is related of this affection from ulceration of the lungs.

attended with external, diffused, emphysematous swelling*.

Cure.

1263. The general method of cure (1259.) is abundantly applicable to chest-pneumatocele (1261.), and generally successful †. It seems to be obviously proper to preserve the vent pervious till the wound of the lungs be healed ‡.

T Y M P A N Y.

Appellations.

T Y M P A N I T E S.

T Y P H O S Q U A R T U S.

H Y D R O P S S I C C U S.

} *Hippoc.*

H Y D R O P S F L A T U L E N T U S.

T Y M P A N I A.

Galen.

T Y M P A N I T A.

Sennert.

T Y M P A N I A S.

Frommanni.

A S C I T E S F L A T U L E N T U S.

* See *Emphyseme.*

† See *Observations and Inquiries*, vol. iii. Excellent remarks and facts respecting this point are inserted, communicated by the late very ingenious Mr Hewson.

‡ See *INCISION.*

METEORISMUS.

EXOMPHALUS FLATULENTUS.

PNEUMATOCELE ABDOMINIS.

LA TYMPANITE.

BELLY-PNEUMATOKELE.

Definition.

1264. Pneumatokèle (1257.) formed by air accumulated within the peritoneum, or more commonly within the intestine*.

† TYMPANITES—Hydrops totius abdominis a flatu, seu elasticus et levis. SAUVAGESIUS.

TYMPANITES—Tumor abdominis renitens, pulsatione sonitum edens, cum obstipatione et atrophia. LINNAEUS.

TYMPANITES—Abdominis flatulenta intumescencia, constans, sonora. VOGELIUS.

TYMPANITES—Abdominis intumescencia tensa; alvus adstricta, caeterarum partium macies; rejecto sursum vel deorsum aere levamen. CULLENUS.

TYMPANITES—Intumescencia totius abdominis levis et elastica, a pulsatione sonum edens, cum ructibus, borborygmis, constipatione et doloribus abdominis. SAGARUS.

TYMPANITES—An immoderate distension of the colon with air. Sir JOHN PRINGLE.

SPECIES of Tympanites, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Tympanites intestinalis. *Smetur.*

Diagnostic.

1265. Tympany (1264.) is known by an equable distension of the belly, peculiarly elastic and sonorous when pressed or struck: but the discrimination of the peritoneal variety from the intestinal one is difficultly made. Indeed, it may be questioned if the latter is a possible event. The former is likely to suffer occasional

2. Tympanites abdominalis. *Valeffii.*
3. Tympanites enterophylodes. *Combelsier.*
4. Tympanites asciticus. *Papa.*
5. Tympanites spasmodicus. *Pomme.*
6. Tympanites Stewarti.
7. Tympanites vermitosus. *Meyzerrey.*

METEORISMUS—Inflatio flatulenta, vel epigastrii, vel in morbo acuto ipsius abdominis. SAUVAGESIUS.

METEORISMUS—Intumescencia flatulenta epigastrii, hypochondriorum, vel totius abdominis, et plerumque indolens. SAGARUS.

METEORISMUS—Tympanites. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Meteorismus, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Meteorismus ventriculi.
Inflatio ventriculi. • Sennert.
2. Meteorismus abdominis.
3. Meteorismus hystericus. *Raulin.*
4. Meteorismus a manzanilla. *Peyssonel.*

alteration of bulk, and may thus be somewhat marked.

Cure.

1266. Peritoneal tympany (1264.) justly ascertained to exist, little objection can be stated against opposing it by the general method of cure (1259.) *.

WOMB-PNEUMATOKELE.

Appellations.

PHYSOMETRA.

HYSTEROPHYS.

PNEUMATOCELE UTERINA.

INFLATIO UTERI. *Sennert.*

TYMPANITE DE LA MATRICE. *Astruc.*

Definition.

1267. Pneumatokele (1257.) formed by air accumulated within the womb †.

* See INCISION.

† PHYSOMETRA—Constans permanensque tumor levis, elasticus, uteri figuram et sedem referens in mulierum hypogastrio. SAUVAGESIUS.

PHYSOMETRA—Constans tumor a flatu uterum distendente, rotundus, elasticus, levis, in sede uteri. SAGGUS.

Diagnostic.

1268. The existence of womb-pneumatocele (1267.), a rare affection, is likely to be discriminated chiefly by

1. Permanence:

2. Elasticity.

Cure.

1269. There seems little cause of hesitation with respect to affording evacuation to the air forming womb-pneumatocele (1267.) by the same expedient suggested to discharge the serosity of womb-hydrocele (1228.).

SCROTAL PNEUMATOKELE.

Appellations.

OSCHEOCELE FLATULENTA.

PHYSOMETRA—Tumor levis, elasticus, in hypogastrio, figuram et sedem uteri referens. CULLENUS.

HYSTEROPHYSE—Tumor hypogastrii ab utero flatu distento. VOGELIUS.

SPECIES of Physometra, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Physometra sicca. *Astruc.*

Tympanites uteri. *Valesii.*

2. Physometra humida. *Astruc.*

PNEUMATOCELE SCROTALIS.

WINDY RUPTURE.

Definition.

1270. Pneumatokèle (1257.) formed by air congested within the vaginal covering (tunica vaginalis) of a testicle (testis).

Diagnostic and Cure.

1271. The existence of scrotal pneumatokèle (1270.) is not generally admitted †. Its presence (69.) and cure are discovered and attained by the general principles specified (1259.).

JOINT-PNEUMATOKELE.

Appellations.

HYDARTHROS FLATULENTUS.

PNEUMATOCELE ARTICULI.

Definition.

1272. Pneumatokèle (1257.) formed by air collected in the cavity of a joint.

Diagnostic.

1273. Joint-pneumatokèle (1272.), which rarely occurs, may perhaps be distinguish-

† PNEUMATOKELE—is a mistake: There is no tumour of this kind. POTT.

ed, by careful touch, from similar tumefaction (772.). The joint of the knee is the only recorded residence of this variety of air-swelling †.

Cure.

1274. An accurate diagnostic made (69.), the air constituting joint-pneumatokela may be discharged by an oblique small wound, so that the instrument retired, it may as a valve prevent the ingress of the surrounding air, and obviate much inconvenience.

6. *Biliary encysted Swelling.*

CHOLIKELE.

Appellations.

CHOLICELE.

TUMOR-BILIOSUS.

HEPATALGIA PETITIANA. Sauvag.

BILE-SWELLING.

Definition.

1275. Encysted swelling (1229.) formed by bile (bilis) morbidly accumulated in its bladder (vesica fellis).

† See SAUVAGES. *Nesol. Method.* vol. i. p. 166. where two cases of this affection are taken notice of.

Diagnostic.

1276. Cholikele (1275.) is recognised by

1. Situation :
2. Circumscription :
3. Jaundice (719.):
4. Pain:
5. Fluctuation (780.).

Cure.

1277. When the gall-bladder, the cyst of cholikele (1275.), is adherent to the abdominal muscles, the morbid accumulation of bile caused by obstruction of the cystic or common biliary duct (ductus communis cholidochus), often induced by gall-stone, its contents may be discharged by chirurgic opening (843.). If there is no adhesion, or the cyst is permitted to burst, the gall is diffused within the peritoneum, and produces fatal effects*.

* See *Memoirs de l'Academie Royale de Chirurgie*, vol. i. p. 155. An instructive communication is there recorded on this interesting point, by M. PETIT.

7. *Urinary encysted Swelling.*

UROKELE.

Appellations.

ISCHURIA VESICALIS (714).

UROCELE VESICULARIS.

BLADDER ISCHURY.

URINE-SWELLING.

Definition.

1278. Encysted swelling (1229.) formed by urine morbidly accumulated within its bladder (vesica urinae).

Diagnostic.

1279. Urokele (1278.) is discriminated, with sufficient accuracy, from other varieties of hypogastric swelling, by,

1. Sudden accession:
2. Preceding suppression of urine (714):
3. Tumefaction (772.) painful especially when pressed, always to be felt, sometimes visible:
4. Situation:
5. Figure:
6. Micturition.

Causes.

1280. Suppression of the excretion of

urine from its bladder, and of course the generation of urokele (1278.) may be,

1. Organic:
2. Mechanical.

1281. Organic urokele (1281.) is a symptom of an idiopathic affection (43.) of the bladder itself, which may be,

1. Inflammation (776.) of its neck and urethre:
2. Tonic convulsion (736.) of its sphincter.

1282. Mechanical urokele (1281.) is created by the pressure, or other action of foreign substances or neighbouring parts, namely, that of,

1. The stone (958.) in the bladder or its urethre.
2. Bloody urine (242.).
3. Adjacent swelling (772.).
4. The pregnant womb (248.).

Cure.

1283. An accurate investigation of the causes (1284.) of urokele (1278.) can only lead to a suitable method of cure. Whatever these may be, the painful distension

of the bladder of urine (which sometimes arrives at an astonishing pitch*), and the risk of its bursting †, demand urgently the evacuation of its contents, which may be attained by,

1. Rendering the urethre pervious ‡.
2. Chirurgic opening || (843.).

The former mode always to be assiduouſly attempted before recourſe be taken to the latter, which admits of conſiderable variety, according to ſex and other circumſtances.

* Mrs M'K—, a tall ſhapely woman; during the third or fourth month of pregnancy, had laboured under urokele nearly three days; the ſwelling, perceptible externally, was very great. By catheteriſm, eleven pints three gills of urine, Engliſh meaſure, was diſcharged. Perfect return of function of the affected organ happily ſuperſeded any farther operation.

† See *Medical Obſervations and Inquiries*, vol. iv. in which two inſtances of urokele producing burſting of the bladder, are recited by Meſſ. HEY and LYNN, Surgeons, the former in Leeds, the latter in Woodbridge.

‡ See CATHETERISM.

|| See INCISION.

8. *Stercoraceous encysted Swelling.**Definition.*

1284. Encysted swelling (1229.) formed by the excrementitious matter of the intestine.

Diagnostic.

1285. It is obvious, that, stercoraceous swelling (1284.) can only be formed within the intestine, and by obstruction from gut-inflammation (937.), intussusception* or some foreign mass † acting mechanically while this organ is entire, and, if burst within the peritoneum: its diagnostic (69.) is manifested by,

1. Abdominal tumefaction (772.).
2. Costiveness (720.).
3. Vomiting (706.), particularly of the constituent matter, or its discharge by wound.

Cure.

1286. A diligent inquiry into circumstances, producing and attending stercoraceous swelling (1284.), can only lead to a

* See *Intussusception*.

† Concretions resembling the stone have been discovered fatally impacting the intestine.

proper method of cure, and may sometimes, perhaps, warrant some bold and uncommon surgery (96.) ‡, after other expedients have been unavailing.

DIFFUSED HUMORAL SWELLING.

Appellation.

TUMOR DIFFUSUS.

Definition.

1287. Humoral swelling (774.), its constituent fluid not circumscribed (1103.), not contained in a proper cyst (1129.).

Distinction.

1288. According to constituent matter, diffused swelling (1287.) is

1. Bloody.
2. Watery (serous) (1198.).
3. Aerial.

1. Diffused Blood-Swelling.

ECCHYOMOM.

Appellations.

ECCHYMOMA.

‡ See INCISION—ENTEROTOMY.

ECCHYMOsis.

SUGILLATIO.

HAEMATOKELE DIFFUSA.

ANEURYSNA SPURIUM.

VARIX SPURIUM.

VIBEX.

BLOTCH.

Definition.

1289. Diffused swelling (1287.) formed by blood extravasated in the cellular or other substance*.

* ECCHYMOOMA—Macula nigricans, vel atro-rubra, aut livescens, successu temporis flavescens, non congenita, nec aspera, sed plana, aut parum prominens, aut subsolitaria. SAUVAGESIUS.

ECCHYMOOMA—Macula a sanguine per cutem quasi effusa, livida vel nigra. Illa *Pelioma*, haec *Melasma* speciatim dicitur. VOGELIUS.

ECCHYMOOMA—Tumor diffusus, parum eminens, livescens. CULLENUS.

ECCHYMOOMA—Macula nigricans, vel atro-rubra, coerulea, livescens, in gilvum successive desinens colorem, nata a sanguine in telam adiposam sub cute effusa. SAGARUS.

SUGILLATIO—Cruor effusus in tunicam cellulosam.

SUGILLATIO—Tumor obsoletus, latus, luridus. LINNAEUS.

Diagnostic.

1290. Ecchymom (1289.) is visible.

Terminations.

1291. Ecchymom (1289.), visible, and frequently formed by contusing violence, the quantity of its blood not being too great, suffers spontaneous discussion (782.). The blood seems to undergo a gradual solution, and to be absorbed (1200.). The

SPECIES of Ecchymoma, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Ecchymoma ab ictu.
Ecchymosis. Auctor.
Sugillatio.
Livor. Sennert.
Contusio. Gallor.
2. Ecchymoma melasma. *Galen.*
Nigror.
3. Ecchymoma vibex.
Vibices. Vulgor.
4. Ecchymoma scorbuticum.
5. Ecchymoma a compressione.
6. Ecchymoma hypopyon. *Æginetae.*
Hypophthalmia. Hippoc.
7. Ecchymoma palpebrarum.
Ecchymoma hypophagma. *Æginetae.*
Sugillatio.
Haematops. Hippoc.
8. Ecchymoma hyponychon.
Subunguium. Sennert,

yellowness which succeeds the lividity of the morbid parts may be mentioned as a proof of this fact. The solids having received much injury, and the quantity of extravasated blood considerable, fluctuation (780.) is perceptible, inflammation (776.) may ensue, and be terminated in mortification.

Cure.

1292. Absorption of the blood constituting ecchymom (1289.) may be promoted perhaps by friction; or, when considerable, it may require chirurgic evacuation (843.). The inflammatory tendency (776.) will justly desiderate the influence of the antiphlogistic remedies (815.).

2. *Diffused Water-Swelling.*

EXTERNAL HEAD-HYDROKELE.

Appellations.

HYDROCEPHALUS EXTERNUS.

HYDROCEPHALE EXTERNE.

Definition.

1293. Hydrokele (1298.), its fluid dif-

fused in the cellular substance of the head, external to the skull.

Diagnostic.

1294. External head-hydrocele (1293.), a connate affection, and may be so considerable as to obstruct parturition; it is visible, and is farther manifested by peculiar softness.

Cure.

1295. A spontaneous absorption (1200.) for the most, puts an end to external head hydrocele (1293.). This proceeding tardily may be promoted by friction, epispastics (111.), or stimulants (120.), or chirurgic evacuation * may be resorted to.

1296. The specified method of cure (1295.) of external head-hydrocele (1293.) is suited to diffused watery swelling (1293.) in any other situation.

3. *Diffused Air-Swelling.*

EMPHYSEM.

Appellation.

EMPHYSEMA.

* See INCISION.

Definition.

1297. Pneumatokele (1257.), its air diffused in the cellular substance.

Diagnostic.

1298. Emphysem (1297.), for the most part, originating from wound of the pulmonary air-vessels, or of the wind-pipe, is distinguished by a peculiar crackling when pressed, first appearing in the vicinity of the wound, and extending itself gradually, it sometimes becomes general. It may be artificially induced.

Cure.

1299. When slight, emphysem (1291.) spontaneously disappears; when more considerable, chirurgic opening (843.) may be afforded.

SOLID SWELLING.

Appellations.

TUMOR SOLIDUS.

TUMEUR SOLIDE.

Definition.

1300. Swelling (772.) constituted by the solid parts of the body chiefly (774.).

Distinction.

1301. Solid swelling (1300.) must necessarily be constituted by,

1. Bone, or osseous parts (17.):
2. Flesh, or soft parts (17.).

1. BONE-SWELLING.

Appellations.

EXOSTOSIS.

NODUS.

PAEDARTHROCACE. *Freind.*

HYPEROSTOSIS. *Ludwig.*

EXOSTOSE.

NAEUD.

Definition.

1302. Solid swelling (1300.) peculiarly hard, immoveable with respect to contiguous bone, slowly formed, often indolent *.

* EXOSTOSIS—Tumor ossis vel totalis vel partialis. SAUVAGESIUS.

EXOSTOSIS—Tumor durus ex osse prominenti enatus. LINNAEUS.

EXOSTOSIS—Tumor in osse circumscriptus. VOGELIUS.

Diagnostic.

1303. Bone-swelling (1302.), from the enumerated characters, cannot be mistaken. It is most frequently symptomatic (44.) of venereal disease (766.), of king's evil (757.), of rickets (764.), of bone-inflammation (997.).

Cure.

1304. Idiopathic bone-swelling (1302.),

EXOSTOSIS—Tumor durus ossi insidens. CULLENUS.

EXOSTOSIS—Tumor ossis partialis, vel aliquando totius ossis, ut subinde in minoribus fit, ad ossa accedens. SAGARUS.

NODUS—On prend communement pour *nodus* de petits tumeurs ou exostoses en forme de petits nœuds qui s'elevent sur la superficie des os et la rendent inegale. Tumeurs assez ordinaires aux VORALES et aux GOUTEUX. VILLARS.

SPECIES of Exostosis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Exostosis benigna. *Petit.*
2. Exostosis rachitica. *Ejusdem.*
Paedarthrocace. Severini.
3. Exostosis cancrofa. *Petit.*
4. Exostosis scrophulosa. *Ejusdem.*
5. Exostosis scorbutica. *Ejusdem.*
6. Exostosis syphilitica. *Ejusdem.*
7. Exostosis variolosa. *Ejusdem.*
8. Exostosis spuria. *Ludwig.*
9. Exostosis osteo steatoma. *Ejusdem.*

if accessible and form and convenience require, may be removed by excision*. This affection, when symptomatic (44.), its chirurgical cure desiderates the extinction of the idiopathic affection (43.) previously.

2. FLESH-SWELLING.

Appellations.

SARCOMA.

SARCOCELE.

CONDYLOMA.

Definition.

1305. Solid swelling (1300.) constituted chiefly by component parts (17.) of the body (23.), not osseous or bone †.

* See AMPUTATION.

† SARCOMA—Excrecentia carnis consistentiam circiter obtinens. SAUVAGESIUS.

SARCOMA—Caro nuda enata e vivo vulnere. LINNAEUS.

SARCOMA—Carnis incrementum tuberculi tumorifere speciei. CULLENUS.

SARCOMA—Excrecentia carnis consistentiam fere habens, plerumque rubra. SAGARUS.

Diagnostic.

1306. The diagnostic (69.) of flesh-swelling (1305.) in general must be obvious.

SPECIES of Sarcoma, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Sarcoma vulgaris.

Excoriffance charnie.

2. Sarcoma narium.

Polypus narium.

Polype du nez.

3. Sarcoma oculorum. *St Yves.*

4. Sarcoma cercosis.

Polypus uteri.

Cercosis. Aetii.

5. Sarcoma natta.

Napta dorsi.

7. Sarcoma leucophalum. *Borelli.*

8. Sarcoma fungosum.

Hyperfarcosis. Graecor.

9. Sarcoma scroti.

Sarcocoele. Heisteri.

10. Sarcocoele varicocoele.

Circocetes.

Ramex varicosus.

} Heister.

11. Sarcoma encanthis. *St Yves.*

CONDYLOMA—Excrementiae forma carnis durior, assibus mollior. SAUVAGESIUS.

CONDYLOMA—Tunica interior relaxata, gibba. LINNAEUS.

CONDYLOMA—Tuberculum durum, pene indolens,

Cause.

1307. It is by no means an easy enterprise to unfold the cause of flesh-swell-
ing (1305.) in general, giving it creation
in different situations and bestowing on it
no small degree of diversity as to form,
consistence, &c.

Termination.

1308. Few of the varieties of flesh-

in ani margine. Ejus species Ficus, Thymus, a figura
ita dictae. VOGELIUS.

CONDYLOMA—Excrecentia eminens vel non emi-
nens, firmiter carnibus et cute, mollior contra ossibus,
non elastica. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Condyloma, according to SAUVAGES,
are,

1. Condyloma tylus.

Tyloma. Graecor.

Callosité.

2. Condyloma clavus.

Cor des piés.

3. Condyloma callus. *Sennert.*

Calus ou Cal.

4. Condyloma ganglion. *Heister.*

5. Condyloma ficus.

Sycofis. Graecor.

6. Condyloma thymus.

Crêtes pendiloques.

7. Condyloma porrum.

swelling (1305.) have been observed to decrease and disappear spontaneously; on the contrary, in general, a gradual augmentation has been marked, and, from its incipient state of colourless indolence, it becomes inflamed, (776.) peculiarly painful and ulcerated *, admitting scarcely of check, and never of cure by the influence of any known pharmaceutic application, notwithstanding the boastings of some writers †.

Cure.

1309. Amputation ‡ of flesh-swelling (1305.), as yet small and incipient, or before its vessels become dangerously enlarged, portending much haemorrhage (137.), or before it suffer the specified change (1308.) and contaminate its vicinity, is the method of cure most generally functioned by reasoning and experience. This is performable by the use of

1. The knife:

* See *Cancer*.

† See STORCK's *Treatise on Hemlock*, &c.
See GOULARD's *Treatise on Lead*.

‡ See AMPUTATION.

2. Compression inducing mortification (788.), formed by strict binding or ligature about its stalk or root:

3. Caustics (127.):

4. Any instrument calculated forcefully to perform its eradication *.

1310. Of the enumerated methods (1309.) of substituting wound for flesh-swelling (1305.), the first, in general, is preferable; peculiar situations or other circumstances may render an occasional adoption of the other expedient.

Variety.

1311. A considerable variety of flesh-swelling (1305.), resulting from appearance, consistence, situation, &c. have been marked, and variously denominated. Because a speciality of curative procedure may thence result, a recital may be justified.

SCIRRHUS.

Appellations.

SCIRRHUS.

SCIRRHOSITOS.

* See AMPUTATION.

SCIRRHOSIS.

SQUIRRE.

Definition.

1312. Flesh-swelling (1305.) peculiarly hard, occupying chiefly parts demonstrably glandular, its surface variously unequal and rugged *.

* SCIRRHUS—Tumor durus, indolens, concolor, renitens. SAUVAGESIUS.

SCIRRHUS—Glandula indurata.

SCIRRHUS—Nodus durus, asper, concolor, indolens, rotundatus, pressioni insensibilis. LINNAEUS.

SCIRRHUS—Tumor durus, indolens, concolor, renitens. VOGELIUS.

SCIRRHUS—Partis plerumque glandulae tumor durus, non dolens, aegre suppurans. CULLENUS.

SCIRRHUS—Phyma durum, indolens, gravans, frigidum, in partibus glandulosis enatum, dum externum cuti quoque concolor observatur. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Scirrhus, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Scirrhus hepatis.

Squirre au foye.

2. Scirrhus lienis.

Squirre a la rate.

3. Scirrhus lupia. *Avicennae.*

Glandula.

Lupia. Castelli.

Tumeur squirreuse, scrophuleuse.

Diagnostic.

1313. Attention directed to the enumerated characters of scirrhus (1312.), its diagnostic (69.) is likely to be ascertained with accuracy.

1314. Scirrhus (1312.), like sarcomatous swelling in general (1305.), is peculiarly liable to incur the specified changes (1308.): its ulcerated state is cancer *. It often remains, however, indolent and stationary for many months and even years.

1315. The history of scirrhus (1312.) does not seem to afford sufficient authority to warrant the conclusion, that, there ever exists a scirrhus diathesis, or constitution; on the contrary, it appears to be a fact, that it is an affection, in its commencement very strictly local (41.) †.

* See *Cancer*.

† A woman of a corpulent habit suffered successful amputation of one of her breasts, which had become scirrhus, and was verging rapidly to cancer. Some years afterwards, she died a few days after child-bed. Dissection discovered a scirrhus pear-shaped swelling arising from the abdominal surface of the bottom of the womb.

1316. The milk glands, after the cessation of the menstrual discharge, seem to be very susceptible of scirrhus induration and swelling (772.) †.

Cure.

1317. The curative principle, stated as applicable to sarcomatous swelling (1305.), in general is peculiarly expedient, for the cause assigned (1308), to supersede the dangerous, horrible, and often fatal consequences of the accession of inflammation (776.) which is discovered by its proper symptoms. The earlier its adoption the more prosperous. Relying on the affection remaining stationary, is temerity little removed from madness.

Varieties.

1318. According to situation, scirrhus is variously consequential and denominated.

† I saw one instance of scirrhus degenerated into cancer, affecting the mammary glands of a male patient. Amputation was successfully applied.

SARCOKELE.

Appellations.

SARCOCELE. *Auctor.*

SARGOMA SCROTI.

SCIRRHUS TESTIS.

SCIRRHOUS TESTICLE.

Definition.

1319. Scirrhus (1312.) occupying a testicle*.

Diagnostic.

1320. Attention to the characters of scirrhus (1312.) will easily discriminate between it and any other scrotal tumefaction (772.). The correspondent spermatic chord being unaltered, marks its locality (41.).

Cure.

1321. Sarcokela (1319.), not the effect of inflammation (776.) or venereal disease,

* SARCOCELE—Testis sarcoma aut scirrhus. VOGELIUS.

SARCOCELE—Testiculus indurefcit, et in eo scirrhus fit. Vel inter tunicas ipsis etiam arteriis venisque, ex quibus testiculus dependet, carnes increfcunt. Σαρκοκήλη Græci vocant. PLATNERUS.

especially if acquiring augmentation and pain, demands amputation *. The most fatal effects have resulted from unscientific delay †.

PHYSCONY.

Appellations.

PHYSCONIA.

HYPOSARCA.

SCIRRHUS ABDOMINALIS.

Definition.

1322. Scirrhus (1312.) occupying one or more of the abdominal organs ‡.

* See CASTRATION.

† I have in my possession both the testicles of a middle aged man in a scirrhus state, for which castration was instituted.

‡ PHYSCONIA—Intumescencia abdominis a partibus solidis, sine graviditate et fluctuatione. SAUVAGESIUS.

PHYSCONIA—Intumescencia abdominis longa, a magnitudine habituve visceris mutata. VOGELIUS.

PHYSCONIA—Tumor quendam abdominis partem potissimum occupans, paulatim crescens, nec sonora nec fluctuans. CULLENUS.

Diagnostic.
 1323. *Physcony* (1322.), often productive of ascitic dropfy (1221.) and other

PHYSCONIA—Intumescencia abdominis a partibus solidis praeternaturalis, sine graviditate, fluctuatione, et elasi; ad tactum dura, resistens, parenchymatica.
SAGARUS.

SPECIES of *Physconia*, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. *Physconia hepatica.* *Cusson.*
Scirrhoudea. *Seeger.*
Calculosa. *Bonet.*
Hydatidosa. *Winckeri.*
2. *Physconia splenica.* *Cusson.*
Emphrastica. *Haller.*
Scirrhoudea. *Bonet.*
3. *Physconia renalis.* *Cusson.*
Calculosa. *Plater.*
Sarcomatocystica. *Haller.*
4. *Physconia uterina.* *Bonet.*
5. *Physconia ab ovario.* *Monroo.*
6. *Physconia mesenterica.* *Cusson.*
Hydatidosa. *Horslii.*
Strumosa. *Bonet.*
Scirrhoudea. *Donati.*
Sarcomatica. *Bonet.*
Steatomatosa. *Cabrol.*
Fungosa. *Bonet.*
7. *Physconia intestinalis.* *Cusson.*
Concreto-glomerata. *Morgagni.*
Sarcomatica. *Fantoni.*
8. *Physconia omentalis.* *Reebman.*
9. *Physconia polysplachna.* *Cusson.*

grievous disasters, is distinguishable (69.) from other varieties of abdominal swelling chiefly by

1. Peculiar hardness :

2. Partiality* :

3. Situation :

Scirrhoudea. Hildani.

Scirrhoudea et sarcomatosa. Hildenreich.

Scirrhoudea et adiposa. Bartholin.

Hydatidosa. Coiter.

Hydatidosa et scirrhosa. Haller.

10. *Physconia visceralis*. Bonet.

Megalosplachnos. Hippoc.

Megalosplachna. Cusson.

11. *Physconia externa lupialis*. *Ejusdem*.

12. *Physconia externa scirrhoidea*. *Ejusdem*.

13. *Physconia externa hydatidosa*. *Ejusdem*.

14. *Physconia ab adipe subcutaneo*. *Ejusdem*.

Simplex. Lieutaud.

Syphilitica. Fizes.

15. *Physconia ab excrescentia*.

* A female of a delicate constitution, aged upwards of fifty years, laboured under an abdominal tumefaction, which had risen gradually to a most enormous pitch. Physcony in part was obviously constituent of it : A partial fluctuation insinuated, that ascitic dropsy was combined with it. Anxious to alleviate her misery, I twice performed tapping. The discharge of fluid was small. Upon dissection, I found her left kidney monstrously enlarged and indurated ; its weight was somewhat more than forty-five pounds.

4. Slow accession :

5. Disturbed function of the affected organ :

6. Touch in some situations—the womb, the bladder of urine †, &c.

Cure.

1324. The situation of physcony (1322.) precludes chirurgic cure (96.). Pharmaceutic medicine (95.) has ever been, and, it is to be feared, ever will be found, if not aggravating and detrimental, at most greatly unavailing. Dietetic regulation (94.) may afford palliation or prevent progress.

LIPOM.

Appellations.

LIPOMA.

The liver of a man whom I dissected was enlarged so as to occupy the greatest share of the abdominal cavity : its weight could not be less than eighteen pounds.

† The scirrhus or thickened state of the bladder of urine, it is to be dreaded, often blasts expectation from cystotomy, a circumstance deserving of attention from the surgeon.

NATTA.

LUPIA STEATOMA. *Sauvages.*

LOUPE GRAISSIEUSE.

Definition.

1325. Flesh-swelling (1305.) subcutaneous, formed chiefly by a morbid growth of a portion of the cellular substance *.

Diagnostic.

1326. Lipom (1325.) is often difficultly distinguishable from wen (1105.). Its diagnostic (69.) is chiefly collected from

1. Consistence, it is softish :
2. Slow progress :
3. Lobular appearance when superficial.

* LIPOMA—Lipome, ou loupe graisseuse, est tumeur enkistée, ou espèce de loupe, formée par une graisse épaissie dans quelque cellule de la membrane adipeuse. Il en vient quelquefois de fort grosses entre les épaules. VILLARS.

NATTA—Sarcoma dorsi pensile maximum est ex-crescentia petiolata multum excrecens, dorso accreta, quae pondere aggravat, situ et mole decubitu nocet. SAUVAGESIUS.

NATTA—Tumor tunicatus, musculis irradicatus, eminens, pulposus, indolens. LINNAEUS.

Cure.

1327. No speciality of cure is indicated with respect to lipom (1325.). As soon as accurately discovered, unless some circumstantial objection can be stated, dissection* ought to be adopted: the larger the more difficult.

POLYPE.*Appellations.***POLYPUS.****CERCOSIS.****POLYPE.***Definition.*

1328. Flesh-swelling (1305.), often roundish and stalked, existing in the nose, the throat, the gullet †, the external passage of the ear, and that of the womb ‡.

* See AMPUTATION.

† The history of a remarkable case of polype in the gullet, ingeniously treated by Mr DALLAS, is inserted in *Essays Physical and Literary*, vol. iii. p. 525.

‡ **POLYPUS**—Sarcoma intra nares (fauces, oesophagus, &c.) praelongum, pluribus appendicibus adhaerens. **VOGELIUS.**

Diagnostic.

1329. The diagnostic (69.) of polype (1328.) can hardly be overlooked.

Cure.

1330. The plan of cure suited to sarcomatous swelling (1305.) in general, is applicable fully to polype (1328.). Its early performance is favourable, because want of space in the particularized cavities to manage instruments is in proportion to its size. Amputation by ligature (130.9) is commonly the mode *.

POLYPUS—Excrecentia internae narium vel faucium membranae, sarcomatica aut mucosa, variae figurae. SAGARUS.

CERCOSIS—Polypus uteri est excrecentia carnosa molis majoris, quae ex utero vel vagina propendet, et hysterocelen quandoque mentitur. SAUVAGESIUS.

* From the external orifice of the womb, a polype of the size of the head of a new-born child protruded; the patient's friends believed parturition to have acceded. It was connected to the internal orifice by a peduncle. During my attempting to inclose it in ligature, it was totally detached. No inconvenience followed.

See *Memoirs de l'Academie Royale de Chirurgie*, vol. iii. p. 518.; from which, important information on this point may be gathered.

GUM-SARCOM.

Appellations.

EPULIS.

SARCOMA EPULIS.

EPULIE.

Definition.

1331. Flesh-swelling (1305.) seated on the gum (gingiva) *.

PTERIG.

Appellations.

PTERYGIUM.

UNGULA.

PANIS.

UNGUIS.

ONYX.

ONGELET.

* EPULIS—Tuberculum in gingivis, sine inflammatione. VOGELIUS.

EPULIS — Sarcoma in gingivis dentium praecipue enatum, licet subin et in aliis locis oris visum. SAGARUS.

Definition.

1332. Flesh-swelling (1305.) on the anterior surface of the eye-ball, stretching to its lucid portion *.

FILM.*Appellations.*

LEUCOMA.

* PTERYGIUM—Excreſcentia carnea, vel membranaceo-vaſculoſa, ad oculi canthum exorta, alam expanſam referens, et verſus corneam ſe extendens. SAUVAGESIUS.

PTERYGIUM—Cuticula excreſcens e cantho oculi, ſuperficiem ejus obtegens. LINNAEUS.

PTERYGIUM—Excreſcentia membranulae forma rubra ſupra album oculi. VOGELIUS.

UNGULA—Membrana ungulae creſcentis formam referens, per ſcleroticam verſus corneam extenſa. SAGARUS.

PANNUS—Congeries vaſorum ſupra album oculi, ipſamque corneam expanſorum, membranam uniformem referentium. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of PTERYGIUM, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Pterygium ungula. *Heiſter.*
Onglet.
2. Pterygium pannus.
Le drapeau.

ALCHYS.

ALBUGO.

PERLA.

TAYE.

SPECK.

Definition.

1333. Flesh-swelling (1305.) occupying the lucid portion of the eye-ball (cornea lucida) *.

Cure.

1334. The removal of film (1333.) ought obviously not to be attempted by surgery (69.) where it fully pervades the lucid membrane of the eye-ball.

* LEUCOMA—Macula opacans corneam. SAUVAGESIUS.

LEUCOMA—Macula corneae pelluciditatem vitians, opacans. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Leucoma, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Leucoma nephelium.

Nebula. Latinor.

Achlys et Ægis. Graecor.

2. Leucoma albugo.

Margarita. Latinor.

Paralampsis. Graecor.

Perle.

3. Leucoma cicatrix.

4. Leucoma gerontoxon. *Mauchart.*

CARUNCLE.

*Appellations.*CARUNCULA. *Auctorum.*

SARCOMA URETHRALE.

CARUNCULA VIRGAE.

DYSURIA A CARUNCULA.

CARNOSITE DE L'URETERE.

Definition.

1335. Flesh-swelling (1305.) existing in the urethre (urethra).

Diagnostic.

1336. Caruncle (1335.) is detected by its proportionally disturbing the excretion of the urine, sometimes inducing total suppression (714). It frequently is consequent to clap (1067.).

Cure.

1337. Pressure procured by the introduction of bougies (candelae cereae) is useful, and sometimes curative of caruncle (1335.); it has been proposed to superadd to the bougie a pharmaceutic influence (95.).

CORN.

Appellations.

CLAVUS.

CONDYLOMA CLAVUS.

COR.

Definition.

1338. Flesh-swelling (1305.), in consistence resembling horn, situated on the feet*.

Cure.

1339. Corn (1338.), a very common and painful affection, may obtain

1. Palliation from the tepid bath (410.), and partial occasional excision:

* CLAVUS—Verruca in tendinibus radicata, basi sensibilis. LINNAEUS.

CLAVUS—Tuberculum album, rotundum, callosum, in digitis plantisque pedis. VOGELIUS.

CLAVUS—Cuticulae crassities, dura, lamellata. CULLENUS.

CLAVUS—Excrecentia dura, callosa, periosteo, cuti, aut tendinibus musculorum pedum manuumve adhaerens, nucleum in centro habens. In humido aere dolent pruriuntque clavi. SAGARUS.

2. Eradication, by the knife *; against this practice no valid objection occurs.

WART.

Appellations.

VERRUCA.

ACROCHORDON.

VERRUCA GREGALIS.

VERRUE.

Definition.

1340. Flesh-swelling (1305.) round and prominent, less consistent than corn (1338), occupying any part of the cutaneous surface of the body †.

* See AMPUTATION.

† VERRUCA — Excrecentia cutanea, prominens, condylomate minor, sensu destituta, indolens. SAUVAGESIUS.

VERRUCA — Papilla nervea, intumescens, indurata.

VERRUCA — Papula durior, scabra, sicca, indolens. LINNAEUS.

VERRUCA — Tuberculum supra cutem durum, asperum, sessile, vel pensile. VOGELIUS.

VERRUCA — Extuberatio durior, scabra. COLLENUM.

Cure.

1341. Wart is often symptomatic (44.) of venereal disease (766.), and is then resistant about the genital parts. Idiopathic wart, large and inveterate, like other sarcomatous swelling (1305.), often becomes cancerous*; a fact that strongly inculcates timeous eradication†.

THYME.

Appellations.

THYMUS.

FICUS.

CONDYLOMA FICUS.

VERRUCA—Excrecentia cutanea, prominens, visibilis, indolens, praerupta seu aspera superficie. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Verruca, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Verruca simplex.
Acrochordon. Graecor.
2. Verrue.
Verruca gregalis.
3. Verruca syphilitica.
Verrue syphilitique.

* See Cancer.

† See AMPUTATION.

CRISTA.

FUNGUS.

PORRUM.

MYRMECEUM.

Definition.

1342. Flesh-swelling* (1305.) more or less pendulous and projecting, situated in the vicinity of the anus*.

Cure.

1343. The remarks made respecting the cure of wart (1341.) apply fully to that of thyme (1342.) and its associates.

* THYMUS, &c.—Condylomata syphilitica pudendorum et ani: alia cristas, alia flores thymi, alia brassicam caulifloram referunt, tum figura, tum colore; unde diversa nomina. SAUVAGESIUS.

II. DISLOCATION.

Appellations.

ECTOPIA.

DISLOCATIO.

ABERRATIO.

ERROR LOCI.

DEPLACEMENT.

DISPLACEMENT.

Definition.

1344. A morbid alteration of the situation of any organ of the animal body *.

Distinction.

1345. Dislocation (1344.), strictly an organic derangement (28.), because it respects immediately the entire organ, and not any morbid change of its intimate

* ECTOPIA—Partium solidarum e sua sede dimotio, sensibus obvia. SAUVAGESIUS.

ECTOPIA—Partium solidarum e sua sede dimotio, sensibus obvia, continentibus has relaxatis. SAGARUS.

ECTOPIA—Pars ex sua sede dimotio, tumorem faciens. CULLENUS.

structure (15.), according to circumstances, admits of distinctions named,

1. Rupture :
2. Descent :
3. Luxation.

I. RUPTURE.

Appellations.

HERNIA.

RAMEX.

HERNIE.

HERNIAL SWELLING.

HERNIARY TUMOUR.

Definition.

1346. Dislocation (1344.) of a portion of the soft parts of the animal body (23.), concealed by the integuments or other substance *.

* HERNIA—Intestini obtecti ultra sedem propriam protrusio. LINNAEUS.

HERNIA—Partis mollis ectopia cute et aliis integumentis adhuc tecta. CULLENUS.

HERNIA—Hernia adesse dicitur, cum functio sana laeditur, quia pars mollis, interna, ex sede sua natu-

Diagnostic.

1347. The organs contained in the cavity of the head, of the chest, and of the belly (abdomen), variously displaced, create rupture (1346.), which necessarily takes place at the point of the containing parts least supported or resistant, like aneurysm (1159.).

1348. The structure (15.) and connection of the abdominal contained organs peculiarly favour a degree of locomotion: rupture (1346.), therefore, as might be expected, most frequently exists upon the circumference of the belly (1347.). Accordingly the general doctrine to be delivered respecting this affection chiefly refers to it in this situation.

1349. The existence of rupture (1346.) is detected with facility, according to situation. Its chief symptoms (65.) are,

rali egressa, intra cavum alius partis mollis morbose recepta est. GAUBIUS, *Patbol.* § 230.

HERNIA—A swelling produced by the falling down or protrusion of some part, or parts, which ought naturally to be contained within the body. POTT on *Ruptures*, § 1.

1. Tumefaction (772.), generally evident or perceptible.

2. Sudden accession, especially after uncommon exertion :

3. Sudden recession obtained by pressure or varied posture :

4. Interrupted function of the displaced parts.

1350. Rupture may be confounded with inguinal bubo (1049.), with scrotal hydrocele (1232.), and with sarcocele (1319.), which, on account of external similarity, have been named *false* ruptures (*herniae spuriae*). But due attention to structure (15.) of the parts concerned, to the history (70.) of the doubtful affection, will furnish a full discrimination.

RUPTURE-SAC.

Appellations.

SACCUS HERNIOSUS.

SACCUS HERNIALIS.

Definition.

1351. The investing membrane of the cavity (1347.) from which rupture (1346.)

is formed, protruded with and containing the displaced organs.

1352. Peritoneum of a texture very distensible, forms the sac (1351.) of all the varieties of abdominal rupture, which is very constantly present.

REDUCIBLE RUPTURE.

Definition.

1353. Rupture (1346.), its constituent parts capable of reduction.

IRREDUCIBLE RUPTURE.

Definition.

1354. Rupture (1346.), its constituent parts not capable of reposition.

1355. The external surface of rupture sac (1351.) frequently forms concretion to the parts to which it becomes contiguous in the protruded state. Concretion at the same time often takes place between its internal surface and the contained parts; events that effectually prevent its own reposition, as well as that of the organs it invests: irreducible rupture (1354.) is thus produced. A circumstance meriting

much attention, incident only to inveterate rupture.

Causes.

1356. The principal predisposing (58.) and occasional (60.) causes of rupture (1346.) are

1. Peculiar conformation :
2. Laxity of containing parts :
3. Visceral distension :
4. Straining efforts :
5. Wound.

Cure.

1357. The indications of cure (99.) of dislocation in general (1344.), and consequently of rupture (1346.), are necessarily

1. Reduction or reposition,
2. Retention.

1358. Reduction (1357.) or replacing the organs constituting rupture (1346.) is of obvious propriety ; when timely attempted, generally practicable : Sometimes it is exceedingly difficult and impracticable by the touch (taxis), even when it is not irreducible (1254.) in the acceptance explained.

1359. Reduction (1358.) of herniary

parts by the touch (1358.), or without incision *, is affected by accommodated:

1. Pressure with the hand :
 2. Posture
 3. Agitation
 4. Cold :
 5. Pharmaceutic medicine (95.).
- } of the patient :

1360. Retention (1357.) of herniary parts (1346.) happily reduced (1359.) is to be sought for from the influence of suited deligation †.

1361. The specified method (1359.) of treating rupture (1346.) admits of considerable diversification according to occurrences.

Cure of Reducible Rupture.

1362. With respect to rupture (1346.) the most completely reducible (1353.), the mentioned plan of cure (1357.) seldom produces more than palliation; in some fortunate instances of this affection existing in young subjects, accurate and persevering retention (1360.) has been rewarded with radical cure.

* See KELOTOMY.

† See DELIGATION.

1363. Rupture-fac (1351.) remaining in a state of protrusion, after the hernial parts (1346.) have been reduced (1359.), is a great bar to the radical cure. It obviously prevents the contraction of the hole or orifice through which rupture had been formed. This the ancient surgery proposed to destroy by future (*sutura regia*, *punctum aureum*), and by caustics (127.)*.

Cure of Irreducible Rupture.

1364. Rupture (1346.) become irreducible (1354.) admits of very limited palliation only, which is afforded by suited deligation †, communicating support and protection so as to prevent aggravation and injury.

Varieties.

1365. Appellations have been imposed on the numerous varieties of rupture (1346.) from two circumstances;

1. Contents:
2. Situation.

† See SUTURE.

* See DELIGATION.

1. *Variety from contents.*

BRAIN-RUPTURE.

Appellations.

ENCEPHALOCLE.

HERNIA CEREBRI.

Definition.

1366. Rupture (1346.) constituted by the brain (encephalon) *.

CAUL-RUPTURE.

Appellations.

EPIPLOCELE. *Auctor.*

* ENCEPHALOCLE—Cerebri, cerebelli, aut utriusque (verbo encephali), per osium cranii non penitus ossificatorum hiatus prorumpentis, ectopia herniosa. SAUVAGESIUS.

ENCEPHALOCLE—Cerebrum per hiatus calvae extrorsum eminens. VOGELIUS.

ENCEPHALOCLE—Cerebri aut cerebelli, vel utriusque simul per hiatus osium cranii necdum sat cohaerentium ectopia herniosa, relaxata pariter lamina utraque durae matris et piaae, externa tenuissima, pellucida; symptomata subin non magna, subin contra gravissima causans. SAGARUS.

See LIEUTAUD's *Hist. Anatomico-Medic.* vol. ii. p. 280.

ELEMENTS OF

HERNIA OMENTALIS.

EPIPLOCELE.

OMENTAL RUPTURE.

Definition.

1367. Rupture (1346.) formed by the
caul (omentum) *.

STOMACH-RUPTURE.

Appellations.

GASTROCELE.

GASTRIC RUPTURE.

Definition.

1368. Rupture (1346.) constituted by
the stomach, generally situated in the epi-
gastric region. Vomiting is a symptom †.

* EPIPLOCELE—Hernia omenti. SAUVAGESIUS.

EPIPLOCELE—Espece de hernie causée par la
chute de l'epiploon dans l'aîne, ou dans le scrotum,
VILLARS.

† GASTROCELE—Ventriculi trans laxatos, diductos
regionis epigastricae parietes, immo per umbilici annu-
lum elapsi, ectopia herniosa. SAUVAGESIUS.

GASTROCELE—Tumor in scrobiculo cordis vulgo
dicto, vel ad minus supra umbilicum, insolitus, hernie-

GUT-RUPTURE.

Appellations.

ENTEROCELE.

HERNIA INTESTINALIS.

INTESTINAL RUPTURE.

Definition.

1369. Rupture (1346.) formed by a portion of the intestine*.

LIVER-RUPTURE.

Appellations.

HEPATOCELE.

HERNIA HEPATICA.

fus, ventriculum aut alia viscera elapsa continens, cuti concolor, reponibilis, in decubitu dorsali sponte recedens, indolens, ex relaxatione integumentorum undecunque orta natus, vomitum causans. SAGARUS.

See *Memoirs de l'Academie Royal de Chirurgie*, tom. iv. p. 190.

* ENTEROCELE—Hernia intestini. SAUVAGESIUS.

Definition.

1370. Rupture (1346.) containing the liver *.

SPLEEN-RUPTURE.*Appellations.*

SPLENOCELE.
HERNIA SPLENICA.

Definition.

1371. Rupture (1346.) formed by the spleen †.

KIDNEY-RUPTURE.*Appellations.*

NEPHROCELE.

* HEPATOCELE—Hepatis trans laxatos, diductos, in umbilici vicinia, abdominis parietes, vel per ipsum umbilicum, ectopia herniosa. SAUVAGESIUS.

† SPLENOCELE—Lienis trans laxatos, diductos abdominis in latere sinistro parietes, vel per inguinalem ejusdem lienis annulum elapsi, ectopia herniosa. SAUVAGESIUS.

HERNIA RENALIS.

RENAL RUPTURE.

Definition.

1372. Rupture (1346.) formed by a kidney*.

WOMB-RUPTURE.

Appellations.

HYSTEROCELE.

HERNIA UTERINA.

Definition.

1373. Rupture (1346.) constituted by the womb†.

* NEPHROCELE—Both kidneys of a young man, whom I carefully inspected, were distinctly the constituent organs of rupture. The one was more perceptible through the containing parts than the other. The ureter could be traced a considerable way. No sac could be present. There seemed to be malformation of the lumbar muscles.

† HYSTEROCELE—Uteri trans anaplos inguinales, aut laxatos abdominis parietes elapsi, ectopia herniosa, SAUVAGESIUS.

BLADDER-RUPTURE.

Appellations.

CYSTOCELE.

HERNIA VESICALIS.

Definition.

1374. Rupture (1346.) constituted by the bladder of urine †.

GUT-AND-CAUL RUPTURE.

Appellation.

ENTERO-EPIPLOCELE.

Definition.

1375. Rupture (1346.) created by the caul (omentum) and intestine (intestinum) combinedly *.

† CYSTOCELE—Vesicae urinae trans annulos inguinales sub arcibus cruralibus, et per laxatos, ductos perinaei, hypogastrii, nec non vaginae parietes elapsae, ectopia herniosa. SAUVAGESIUS.

* ENTERO-EPIPLOCELE—Hernie dans laquelle l'intestin et l'epiploon sont tombés ensemble dans l'aîne ou dans le scrotum. VILLARS.

2. *Variety from Situation.*

NAVEL-RUPTURE.

Appellations.

EXOMPHALUS.

EXOMPHALOS.

OMPHALOCELE.

UMBILICAL RUPTURE.

Definition.

1376. Rupture (1346.) formed through the umbilical ring (umbilicus) *.

INGUINAL RUPTURE.

Appellations.

BUBONOCELE.

* EXOMPHALOS—Umbilical rupture, so called from situation, has, like the other, for its general contents a portion of intestine, or omentum, or both. POTT.

OMPHALOCELE—Tumor ab ingressu intestino omentove vel utroque conjunctim ex umbilico.

OMPHALOCELE—Tumor herniosus ad umbilicum reponibilis, cuti concolor, indolens plerumque, ex relaxatione integumentorum et peritonæi natus, variâ viscera continens. SAGARUS.

HERNIA INGUINALIS.

HERNIA SCROTALIS.

GROIN-RUPTURE.

Definition.

1377. Rupture (1346.) formed through an abdominal ring, or slit of the tendon of the external oblique muscle*.

CONGENIAL RUPTURE.

Appellation.

HERNIA CONGENITA.

Definition.

1378. Inguinal rupture (1377.), its sac (1351.) by accidental conformation permitting the contents to touch the correspondent testicle †.

* BUBONOCELE—Tumor in inguine, ex annulo musculi obliqui, ab ingresso intestino omentove, vel utroque conjunctim. VOGELIUS.

BUBONOCELE—Tumor herniosus, emergens per annulum vasorum spermaticorum, sensim enatus, cuti concolor et indolens absente strangulatione. SAGARUS.

† CONGENIAL RUPTURE is that particular kind of hernia in which the portion of the intestine or omen-

FEMORAL RUPTURE.

Appellations.

MEROCELE.

OPODEOCELE.

HERNIA FEMORALIS.

HERNIA CRURALIS.

CRURAL RUPTURE.

Definition.

1379. Rupture (1346.) formed in the course of the crural vessels below Paupart's ligament *.

tum which occasions the tumor, instead of being found alone in the hernial sac (as in common rupture), is found in contact with the naked testicle, the bag containing it being formed by the tunica vaginalis testis. POTT.

The existence and true constitution of congenial rupture, it would appear, are not a discovery by Mr POTT. Mr SHARP had priorly adverted to this affection in the living adult; Dr HUNTER had likewise previously observed it in a dead one; Mr J. HUNTER had already elucidated its character by dissection of a still-born child, and by drawings; it had not escaped the attention of the illustrious COUNT HALLER. See Dr HUNTER's *Medical Commentaries*, and Mr SHARP's *Critical Inquiry*.

* MEROCELE—Tumor ab intestino infra ligamentum Paupartii elapso. VOGELIUS.

ELEMENTS OF THYROID RUPTURE.

Appellations.

HERNIA OVULARIS.
ENTEROCELE OVULARIS.

Definition.

1380. Rupture (1346.) formed through the thyroid or oval hole of the bones of the basin (pelvis) *.

ISCHIATIC RUPTURE.

Appellations.

ISCHIOCELE.

OPODEOCELE—Tumor herniosus in summo femine, ad latus genitalium, egrediens per sinuositatem ossis ischii superiorem, vasis transmittendis dicatam; in foeminis prope alterum vulvae labium visitur haec ectopia; reponibilis, cuti concolor, mollis, dum parvus tumor vix observatur, subin est elasticus. SAGARUS.

* HERNIA OVULARIS—Tumor in suprema et interna femoris regione, a prolapsu visceris abdominalis per superiorem excisuram foraminis ovalis in pelvis. PLENCK.

ENTEROCELE OVULARIS—Hernia intestinalis foraminis ovalis, in superiore et interna parte feminis, prope perinaeum. VOGELIUS.

ISCHIATOCELE.

HERNIA ISCHIATICA.

HERNIA DORSALIS.

Definition.

1381. Rupture (1346.) formed through the hole by which the sciatic nerve is transmitted from the basin (pelvis) to the leg †.

† ISCHIOCELE—Hernia emergens per incisuram ossis sacri, seu hiatum inter os sacrum et tuber ossis ischii, decubitu prono reponibilis, rarum genus et sat adhuc obscurum. SAGARUS.

ISCHIATOCELE—Tumor ab intestino per hiatum intra ligamenta ischiatica elapso. VOGELIUS.

HERNIA ISCHIATICA—Tumor juxta anum, qui a prolapsu omenti vel intestini per hiatum, quem excisura ischiatica et ligamenta sacro ischiatica formant. PLENCK.

HERNIA DORSALIS—A remarkable case of rupture thus named is described by LIEUTAUD, and seems referable to this variety, as the contents seem to have escaped above or between the correspondent sacro-ischiatic ligaments. See *Historiae Anatomico-medicae*, vol. ii. p. 337.

PERINAEAL RUPTURE.

Appellations.

ELYTROCELE.

HERNIA PERINAEALIS.

HERNIA VAGINALIS.

VAGINAL RUPTURE.

Definition.

1382. Rupture (1346.) formed in the vicinity and course of the end-gut (intestinum rectum), or passage of the womb (vagina uteri) †.

VENTRAL RUPTURE.

Appellations.

HERNIA VENTRALIS.

HERNIA ABDOMINALIS.

† ELYTROCELE—Hernia in vagina uteri eminens. VOGELIUS.

HERNIA VAGINALIS—Tumor in cavo vaginae locatus, a prolapsu abdominalis visceris in laxatam vaginae partem productus. PLENCK.

HERNIA PERINAEALIS—Tumor in perinaeo, a prolapsu vesicae urinariae natus. PLENCK.

Definition.

1383. Rupture (1346.) seated on the abdominal surface, its contents not emerging through a natural ring or opening of the containing parts *.

1384. After the enumeration of the varieties of rupture (1346.) discriminated from situation (1347.), it may not be improper to observe, that a variety of organs may contribute to form any one of them, a circumstance from which such have been named *mixed* †. A quantity of serosity (1198.), or a degree of abdominal hydrocele (1221.) is sometimes conjoined with the solid parts in the constitution of rupture (1346.).

STRANGULATION OF RUPTURE.
*Appellations.***HERNIA STRANGULATA.**

* **HERNIA ABDOMINALIS**—Tumor in quacunq[ue] abdominis regione situs, a prolapsu visceris abdominalis natus. **PLENCK.**

† *Hydrenterocele, Hydrentero-epiplocele, &c.*

HERNIA INCARCERATA.

INCARCERATIO HERNIAE.

STRANGULATED

INCARCERATED

} RUPTURE.

Definition.

1385. A stricture existing at the hole through which rupture (1346.) is formed, disturbing proportionally the structure (15.) and function of the protruded parts, and preventing reposition (1358.), otherwise practicable.

1386. The formidable accident strangulation (1385.), chiefly incidental to abdominal rupture, returnable and irreturnable (1353.), may originate from a change either with respect to the orifice or obstructed parts: The latter, perhaps, if not the only, is the most frequent cause of this extreme misfortune.

Symptoms.

1387. The existence of herniary strangulation (1385.) is decisively marked by the sudden accession of

1. Pain unusually acute, constant, and augmented by pressure and motion:

2. Hardness, tension, and augmentation of the hernial swelling :

3. Suppression of the intestinal discharge (720.) always present, the gut (1375.) being included :

4. Vomiting (706.) and sickness at stomach ; the matter ejected is often sterco-raceous :

5. Symptomatic fever (691.), marking inflammation (776.) having attacked the strangulated parts, too frequently to be terminated by mortification (788.) ; a sudden remission of pain and tension announce this event.

1388. Hernial strangulation (1385.) is peculiarly dangerous, when the intestine is intercepted ; mortification (788.) of any portion of this indispensable bowel is very constantly a fatal incident. A few fortunate individuals have escaped from the jaws of death (26.) by the formation of an accidental anus, which sometimes has been surprisingly healed, the excrementitious matter assuming its usual route.

Cure.

1389. Should the specified remedies for effecting the reduction of rupture (1346.),

properly and perseveringly administered, prove abortive, herniary strangulation (1385.) can only be defeated by a chirurgic augmentation of the orifice *: A practice, which plainly ought not to be too long postponed, requiring the utmost judgment and dexterity.

1390. Herniary strangulation (1385.) removed by surgery (96.), and the constituent parts, brought in view, seemingly mortified (788.), they ought not to be replaced, because no stable argument occurs against waiting some time, and, if mortification is really present, against permitting the sloughing (863.) to be previously completed. Detaining the gut after sloughing, so as to produce a temporary anus, may save life (25.).

1391. Are not excision, or ligature, or both, of mortified caul (omentum), preparatory to instantaneous replacement after keletomy, although sanctioned by high authority †, if not dangerous and irrational, at least doubtful pieces of surgery ?

* See KELETOMY.

† See POTT on *Ruptures*, § 6.
See WARNER's *Cases*, 31.

2. DESCENT.

Appellations.

PROLAPSUS.

PROCIDENTIA.

PROPTOMA.

CHUTE.

FALLING-DOWN.

Definition.

1392. A naked dislocation (1344.) of any of the soft parts of the animal body (23.) *.

Diagnostic.

1393. The diagnostic (69.) of descent

* PROLAPSUS—Viscus nudum, relaxatum, elongato-propendens ultra proprium locum. LINNAEUS.

PROLAPSUS—Partis cujusdam ectopia nuda. CULLENUS.

PROLAPSUS—In prolapsibus, pars sedem mutans nuda est, et sensibus exploranda immediate venit. SAUVAGESIUS.

PROLAPSUS—Procidentia ab hernia differt, eo quod ponat partem mollem, quae secundum naturam intus recondita est, e sede sua ita dimotam, ut per hiatum aliquem, vel naturalem, vel vitio natum, nuda foras effundatur. GAUBIUS.

356. ELEMENTS OF

(1392.), for the most part, is obvious to inspection or touch; in some instances, its existence is inferred from alteration of function of the displaced organ, and of that of others in its vicinity.

Causes.

1394. In general, the causes (55.) of descent (1392.) are the same, or analogous to those (1356.) of rupture (1346.).

Cure.

1395. Few of the varieties of descent (1392.) are productive of much danger; being a dislocation (1344.), its curative indications (99.) are necessarily

1. Reduction or reposition;
2. Retention.

Varieties.

EXOPHTHALMY.

Appellations.

EXOPHTHALMIA.

OPHTHALMOPTOSIS.

EXOPHTHALMIE.

CHUTE DE L'OEIL.

Definition.

1396. Descent (1392.) of the eye-ball *.

* EXOPHTHALMIA—Bulbi oculi procidentia, aucta vel non mutata sensibilibiter nativa ipsius magnitudo. SAUVAGESIUS.

EXOPHTHALMIA—Ectopia oculi. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Exophthalmia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Exophthalmia hydropica.

Buphthalmia. Mauchart.

2. Exophthalmia cancrofa. *St Yves.*

3. Exophthalmia purulenta. *Maitre Jan.*

4. Exophthalmia a protuberantia.

Ab exostofi introrbitali. Petit.

Ab apostemate introrbitali. Maitre Jan.

Ab haemato-cystide introrbitali. Ejusdem.

A scirrho gland. lachrymalis. Boerhav.

Ab hydatidibus introrbitalibus. Petit.

Ab adipis introrbitalis intumescencia. St Yves.

A lupia introrbitali. Maitre Jan.

A gummate introrbitali. Astruc.

5. Exophthalmia paralytica. *Maitre Jan.*

6. Exophthalmia a conatibus.

Ecpiesmus ex nisu parturitionis. Æginetae.

Ecpiesmus ex certamine atletico. Aetii.

7. Exophthalmia a strangulatu.

Ecpiesmus ex strangulatu. Æginetae.

8. Exophthalmia a chimosi. *St Yves.*

9. Exophthalmia a staphylomate.

Diagnostic.

* 1397. Exophthalmus (1396.) betrays itself.

Cure.

1398. Exophthalmus (1396.), when symptomatic (44.), cannot admit of cure (85.), except by a previous abolition of the primary affection*.

BLEPHAROPTOSE.

Appellations.

BLEPHAROPTOSIS.

ECTROPIUM.

ENTROPIUM.

LAGOPHTHALMUS.

PTOSIS.

Definition.

1399. Descent (1392.) of an eye-lid †.

* See WILMER's *Cases and Remarks in Surgery*, p. 64. A strongly marked occurrence of exophthalmus symptomatic of polype, is mentioned.

† BLEPHAROPTOSIS—Palpebrae utriusque vel alterutrius elongatae, retractae, introversae vel extraversae ectopia. SAUVAGESIUS.

Cure.

1400. Blepharoptose (1399.) self-evident, like exophthalmia (1396.), when symptomatic (44.), its cure presupposes that of the idiopathic (43.) affection.

HYPOSTAPHYL.

Appellations.

HYPOSTAPHYLE.

STAPHYLE SEU UVA.

CRASPEDON.

COLUMELLA BICORNIS. *Aretaei.*UVULA NIMIUM PRODUCTA. *Heister.*

BLEPHAROPTOSIS—Palpebrae utriusque vel alterutrius morbosa elongatio, retractio, intra vel extra versio, cum symptomatis cuique ectopiae propriis. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Blepharoptosis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Blepharoptosis genuina.

*Blepharoptosis.**Lapsus palpebrae.* Platner.*Ptofis.* Heisteri.*Chute de la paupiere.* Maitre Jan.

2. Blepharoptosis lagophthalmus.

Lagophthalmie.

3. Blepharoptosis ectropium.

Definition.

1401. Descent (1392.) of the pap of the throat (uvula) *.

Cure.

1402. Hypostaphyl (1401.), when idiopathic (43.), sometimes requires excision ; when symptomatic (44.), the primary affection (28.) must be extinguished previously to the application of chirurgic medicine (96.).

Erailement.

4. Blepharoptosis ectropium.

Trichiasis avec inversion des tarses.

* HYPOSTAPHYLE—Gurgulionis seu uvulae laxatae, inflammatae, ulceratae, attenuatae, bicornis proidentia. SAUVAGESIUS.

SPECIES of Hypostaphyle, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Hypostaphyle ab inflammatione.

Inflammatio uvulae. Celli.

2. Hypostaphyle a laxitate.

Prolapsus uvulae. Nenteri.

Productio uvulae a pituita. Heister.

Oedema uvulae. Gorteri.

Catarrhus uvulae. Ejusdem.

Casus uvulae. Dionis.

Propendens uvulae paralyticae. Gorteri.

Chute de la luvette.

PARAGLOSS.

Appellations.

PARAGLOSSE.

LINGUAE INFLATIO. *Galen.*

LINGUAE RETRACTIO.

SORTIE DE LA LANGUE.

Definition.

1403. Descent (1396.) of the tongue *.

* PARAGLOSSE—Linguae motu deglutorio in fauces revolutae, vel ore extrusae, exundantis, exertae ectopia. SAUVAGESIUS.

SPECIES of Paraglosse, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Paraglosse deglutoria.

Linguae veratae resolutio in fauces. Petit.*Glossocèle seu hernia linguae.* Gaubii.

2. Paraglosse glossomegistus.

Intumescencia linguae nimia. Galeni.

3. Paraglosse exertoria.

Linguae exertio. Gorter.*Linguae extrusio.* Gaubii.*Sortie de la langue.*

4. Paraglosse retractoria.

Retractio linguae. } Gorter.*Contractio linguae.* }*Retraction de la langue.*

Cure.

1404. No speciality is indicated in the cure of paragloss (1403.).

WOMB-DESCENT.*Appellations.*

HYSTEROPTOSIS.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

HYSTEROCELE NUDA.

PROCIDENTIA UTERI.

COLPOPTOSIS.

Definition.

1405. Descent (1396.) of the womb (uterus), or of its passage (vagina uteri)*,

* **HYSTEROPTOSIS**—Uteri vel vaginae procidentia. **SAUVAGESIUS.**

HYSTEROPTOSIS—Uteri vel vaginae procidentia, protuberantiam intra vel extra vaginam faciens. **VOGELIUS.**

HYSTEROPTOSIS—Uteri procidentia, tumorem sistens in vagina, vel quandoque extra genitalia pendentem, undique liberum, menses stillantem, saltem initio reponibilem, cum doloribus hypogastrii, inguinum, urinae difficultate, animi deliquiis; haec omnia tactus obstetricius definit. **SAGARUS.**

Varieties.

1406. The uterine system, particularly the womb itself, from peculiar structure, situation, and function, is variously liable to suffer herniary (1346.) and procidential (1392.) displacement.

i. *Not Pregnant.*

Diagnostic.

1407. Descent of the womb (1405.) not impregnated (247.) is a frequent form

COLPOPTOSIS—Tumor in sinu muliebri vel extrapendens, annularis, mollis, perforatus (prolabitur subinde una tantum ruga vaginae), per quod foramen digitus immissus altius orificium uteri, uterumque in sua quasi sede absque colpocele deprehendit; reponibilis: torquet insuper aegram dysuria, tenesmus. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Hysteroptosis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

i. Hysteroptosis.

Uteri prolapsus.

Lapsus uteri.

Chute de la matrice.

2. Hysteroptosis uteri inversa.

Renversement de la matrice.

3. Hysteroptosis vaginae prolapsus.

of disease, to which constitutional or morbid laxity of structure predisposes. It prevails in various degree, sometimes evident and pendulous, at other times scarcely emerging from the passage (vagina uteri), which suffers necessarily a proportional procidential change (1392.).

Cure.

1408. By adequate pressure, gently augmented as resistance may dictate, while the patient is in the reclining attitude, reposition (1357.) is effected with facility. Support afforded by suited deligation, of which smooth substances, variously shaped, introduced within the passage (vagina uteri), named pessaries are necessary constituent parts, affords retention (1357.) to be perseveringly employed.

INVERSION OF THE WOMB.

Appellation.

INVERSIO UTERI.

Vaginae lapsus, relaxatio.

Chute de la vagin.

4. *Hysteroptosis composita.*

Definition.

1409. Descent of the womb (1405.) acceding immediately after parturition, the entire organ appearing pendulous from the external orifice (os uteri externum), its cavity obliterated, attended with much hæmorrhage (137.).

Diagnostic.

1410. The affection defined (1409.), commonly called *inversion of the womb*, commonly induced by unscientific and premature exertion to extract the after-birth (placenta), as yet adhering, is self-evident: the hæmorrhage (137.) is necessarily extreme, and generally fatal.

Cure.

1411. All circumstances of inversion of the womb (1409.) conspire in the most urgent manner to dictate immediate reposition (1357.), to favour contraction, and to suppress the hæmorrhage (137.), to be effected by the force of the hand proportionally exerted in a proper direction. Retention is not likely to be difficult*.

* In one case, after the attempts of Dr ———

2. *Pregnant.*

RETROVERSION OF THE WOMB.

Appellation.

RETROVERSIO UTERI.

Definition.

1412. Descent of the womb (1405.) acceding during an early period of pregnancy (247.), its bottom (fundus) retroverted variously into the concavity of the sacred bone (os sacrum), producing impaction in the bason (pelvis), and interruption of the function of the adjacent organs.

Diagnostic.

1413. Retroversion of the womb (1412.), indisputably a variety of descent (1405.), is a more frequent occurrence than had been supposed: much destruction, it is justly to be feared, has been the consequence of its diagnostic (69.) being unknown or overlooked. The principal symptoms marking its existence are,

had been unavailing. I effected reposition of the inverted womb. Unfortunately the haemorrhage had already raged to a fatal rate. I still preserve the parts.

1. Painful sensation about the uterine region, constant and occurring during the third or fourth months of pregnancy (247.):

2. Vomiting (706.) and sickness:

3. Mechanical urocele (1282.), arising from compression; this is sometimes prodigious*:

4. Suppression of stools (720.), attended with straining (494.):

5. Tumefaction (772.) of the perineal parts:

6. Impaction and altered posture, or the disease itself, perceptible to the touch through the passage of the womb (vagina uteri), or the end-gut (intestinum rectum),

7. Symptomatic fever (691.) †.

* See WILMER's *Cases and Remarks in Surgery*, p. 144. A case is there recorded of retroverted womb, the diagnostic fatally overlooked; the urocele enormous, and totally mismanaged.

† See *Medical Observations and Inquiries*, vol. iii. and iv. which contain masterly observations by Drs HUNTER and GARTHSHORE.

In respect to the important business of ascertaining the character of retroverted womb, often a disorder doubly fatal, as well as to many others full of utility, Society is much indebted to the penetration and attention of Dr HUNTER. He seems to have the honour

Cure.

1414. The evacuation of the contents of the bladder of urine and gut is a preparatory step of obvious necessity to the reposition (1357.) of retroverted womb (1412.), which ought to be attempted, as soon as the diagnostic (69.) is established, by the fingers introduced tenderly into the passage (vagina uteri) and gut (intestinum rectum), while the patient supports herself upon her knees and elbows. Much assistance to move the womb might be perhaps derived from instruments of proper construction.

1415. Should reposition of retroverted womb (1412.), attempted by the specified plan (1414.), be unsuccessful on account of volume, one of two expedients may be adopted to save the life of the mother or the child, or both :

1. Augmenting the capacity of the basin (pelvis) at its brim.
2. Diminishing the volume of the womb.

to be the first who (in this country at least) has fully explained this affection, which I have presumed to arrange as a variety of womb-descent.

1416. The capacity of the basin at its brim (1415.) can only acquire augmentation by section of the substance uniting the share-bones (symphysis ossium pubis) *, an expedient calculated to save child and mother, and is always likely to be prosperous †.

1417. The volume of the womb (1415.) is diminished by emitting the waters (liquor amnii), through its internal orifice, and when this is inaccessible by chirurgic perforation ‡, an expedient fatal to the child, and not a little hazardous to the mother.

1418. Retention of the womb, happily restored from the retroverted condition (1412.), is consulted by,

* See EXTRACTION.

† Dr PURCELL, Lecturer of Anatomy in the University of Dublin, is the ingenious proposer of augmenting the capacity of the basin as explained; a practice which Dr HUNTER had found necessary to reposition in the dead body, and which it is surprising he had not adverted to as a remedy during life, its practicability and safety having been previously ascertained.

‡ See INCISION.

1. Rest: The capacity of the
 2. Posture: pos. vlna nae (1412) - mid
 The more difficult the effecting of the
 reposition, the more easy the attainment
 of retention.

HYSTEROLOXY.

Appellations.

HYSTEROLOXIA.

OBLIQUITAS UTERI.

Definition.

1419. Descent of the womb (1405.)
 or obliquity, acceding during advanced
 pregnancy (247.), and impeding, as some
 have supposed, parturition *.

* HYSTEROLOXIA—Uteri saepius gravidi et ab-
 dominis, claustris contenti, situs in obliquum errans.
 SAUVAGESIUS.

HYSTEROLOXIA—Uteri gravidi vel non gravidi in
 abdomine situs seu directio aberrans a directione natu-
 rali axeos suae, noscenda ex orificii uterini directione
 mutata, palpo externo abdominis, tum aliis symptoma-
 tis inconisuetis; ut ischuria, dysuria, enturesi, obstipa-
 tione, &c. SAGARUS.

EXANY.

Appellations.

EXANIA.

PROLAPSUS ANI.

CHUTE DU FONDEMENT.

FALLING DOWN OF THE BODY.

Definition.

1420. Descent (1396.) of a portion of the inferior extremity of the intestine, so as to become visible *.

SPECIES of Hysteroloxia, according to SAUVAGES,

are,

1. Hysteroloxia anterior.

Uterus antrorsum inclinatus.

Uterus in partem anteriorem obliquus.

Inclinatio uteri. Auctor.

Venter propendulus. Latinor.

2. Hysteroloxia posterior.

Uterus retroversum inclinatus.

Uteri reclinatio. Auctor.

3. Hysteroloxia lateralis.

Uterus in latera obliquus. Roeder.

4. Hysteroloxia citra graviditatem.

Lateralis uteri non gravidi inclinatio seu obliquitas. Ruysch.

* EXANIA—Sphincteris ani et intestini recti inversi procidentia. SAUVAGESIUS.

Cure.

1421. Exany, (1396.) like rupture (1346), may suffer strangulation (1388.), especially in the sanguine and robust. It is generally produced by strong expulsive efforts, the effect of various irritation (120.). Speedy reposition (1357.) is proper. The removal of causes (56.), combined with the ef-

EXANIA—Sphincteris ani, vel et intestini recti inversi procidentia, extuberans, rubra, reducibilis semper extra strangulationem. SAGARUS, *Method of Cure*

SPECIES of Exania, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Exania primaria.
2. Exania ex alvifluxu.
3. Exania a calculo.
4. Exania a dyslocia.
5. Exania paralytica.
6. Exania traumatica.

A girl of eight or ten years had suffered unreduced exany about three years: The protruded portion, become considerably altered in appearance and thickness, was fully six inches long: The feces were occasionally voided from its extremity. Various attempts and applications had been made in vain to reduce it before I saw her. With force cautiously and gradually applied in a proper direction I completely effected its reposition. No retentive artifice seemed necessary. Now after two years she is in perfect health, having had no relapse.

fect of horizontal posture, are expedients the most likely to secure retention (1357.)

INTUSSUSCEPTION.

Appellations.

ILEUS.

VOLVULUS.

CONVOLVULUS.

ILIACA PASSIO.

MISERERE.

PASSIO ILIAQUE.

ILIAC PASSION.

TWISTING OF THE GUT.

Definition.

1422. Descent (1396.) of a portion of intestine, so as to be received within that immediately contiguous, adjoining and inferior *.

* ILEUS—Atrōx circa epigastrium dolor seu gastrodynia, alvi constipatio, et faeculentæ demum materiæ vomitio. SAUVAGESIUS.

ILEUS—Colica acuta, cum vomitu demum excrementorum. VOGELIUS.

ILEUS—Gastrodynia, obstipatio, anxietas, et vomitus demum faeculentæ materiæ, determinant hunc

Diagnostic.

1423. It is exceedingly difficult to distinguish intussusception (1422.), truly a

morbum; atrocior circa umbilicum tormina, ructus, nausea, singultus, intestinorum volutatio, virium prostratio, pertinax alvi obstipatio, et vomitus demum faeculentus, sunt symptomata principalia hujus morbi.
SAGARUS.

ILEUS—Colica. CULLENUS.

ILIACA—Vomitus cum obstipatione fixa et colica.
LINNAEUS.

SPECIES of Ileus, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Ileus inflammatorius.
Chordapsus. Bonet.
Colica inflammatoria. Brondel.
2. Ileus a faecibus induratis. Sennert.
Ileus a cydoncato obturente. Fernel.
3. Ileus spasmodicus.
Ileus ab humorum anarrbopia. Sennert.
4. Ileus ab intestino compresso. Bonet.
5. Ileus a colo pituita infarcto. Ejusdem.
6. Ileus herniosus.
7. Ileus volvulus. Bonet.
8. Ileus Indicus. Hoffman.
9. Ileus physodes. Belfincii.
Tormentum. Aurelian.
10. Ileus calculosus. Chaptal.
11. Ileus a callosa coli strictura. Gauteren.
12. Ileus imperforatorum.
Iliaca a recti intestini coactu. Bonet.

procidental (1392.) and not a rare affection (28.), from colic (756.) and gut-inflammation (937.), especially at its commencement *. They all nearly in the same manner disturb the function of the alimentary canal.

Cure.

1424. Suppose the existence of intussusception (1422.) detected, is reposition to be expected from

1. The swallowing of ponderous substances, leaden bullets, quicksilver, &c ?

2. The administration of any substance in the form of clyster (933.), particularly of water in such quantity as to act mechanically ?

3. Chirurgical operation (96.) † attempting reposition (1357.), or the formation of a temporary anus ?

1425. Does not paraphymosis (1084.) belong to descent (1396.) ?

13. Ileus verminosus.

Iliaca passio a vermicibus. Gordon.

14. Ileus a veneno.

* See *Essays Physical and Literary*, vol. 1.

† See ENTEROTOMY.

3. LUXATION.

Appellations.

LUXATIO.

EXARTHREMA.

DIASTASIS.

SUBLUXATIO.

LUXATURA.

OSSIIUM RECESSUS.

Definition.

1426. Dislocation (1344.) of a bone*.

* LUXATIO—Geniculi solutio citra substantiae dissolutionem. LINNAEUS.

LUXATIO—Dimotio ossis ex articulo suo perfecta.

VOGELIUS.

LUXATIO—Os ex sua sede in juncturis dimotum.

CULLENUS.

LUXATIO—Luxatio dicitur, cum ossa, qua inter se commissa sunt, de sede sua naturali decedunt. GAUBIUS.

LUXATIO—Luxationem sive dislocationem aliquam contigisse dicitur, quotiescunque os aliquod sede sua sive junctura naturali sic motum fuit, ut ejusdem functionis sive usus impeditus reperiatur. HEISTERUS.

LUXATIO—Dislocation deboetement, déplacement des os de l'endroit où ils sont articulés. VILLARS.

Distinction.

1427. The various pieces of the osseous system are connected moveably or im-

EXARTHREMA—Separatio contigui in ossium articulis, non vero immobiliter combinatis. SAUVAGESIUS.

EXARTHREMA—Separatio contigui in ossium articulis per diarthrosin combinatorum, noscenda ex impotentia ad motum, mutatione nativae conformationis, dolore, protuberantia insolita, cavitate, musculorum tensione, conversione artus, accurtatione membri vel prolongatione. SAGARUS.

DIASTASIS—Ossium, cartilaginum immobiliter combinatorum, separatio, seu recessus ab invicem partialis vel totalis. SAUVAGESIUS.

DIASTASIS—Ossium recessus junctorum per raphen, harmoniam synchendrosin, aut syndesmosin, cognoscibilis cavitate insolita uno in loco, in altero vero tumore, mutatione positurae, et reliquis symptomatis oculo et tactui patentibus. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Exarthrema, according to SAUVAGES, are,

I. *A causa externa.*

1. Exarthrema simplex.

Luxatio simplex completa.

2. Exarthrema subluxatio simplex.

Exarthrema incompleta simplex.

3. Exarthrema distortio.

Exarthrema incompletum instantaneum a vi externa.

moveably. The following remarks chiefly apply to luxation (1426.) of moveable

II. *A causa interna.*

4. Exarthrema a convulsione.

5. Exarthrema a paralyfi.

6. Exarthrema a desinochaunofi.

Luxatio a serosa ligamentorum laxitate.

7. Exarthrema a desinophlogia.

Luxatio a phlogodea ligamentorum intumescencia.

Duverney.

8. Exarthrema pastaceum.

Luxatio a synoviae lentescencia copia.

9. Exarthrema tophaceum.

Luxatio a synoviae concretione.

10. Exarthrema exostesium.

Luxatio a capitum ossis et acetabulorum intumescencia. Petit.

SPECIES of Diastasis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

I. *A causa externa.*

1. Diastasis violenta.

II. *A causa interna.*

2. Diastasis raphica.

Recessus suturarum cranii.

3. Diastasis harmonica.

Diastasis ossium nasi. Levret.

4. Diastasis synosteo-chondrica.

Diastasis cartilaginis narium. Eiusdem.

5. Diastasis epiphyfica.

Diastasis epiphysum. Duverney.

6. Diastasis synchondrosica.

Diastasis syncheudrosica. Hildani.

or articulated bones, and especially of those of the limbs.

Diagnostic.

1428. Luxation (1426.), which accedes in proportion to the quantity of motion a bone possesses, which is as form and length of ligament, is discovered by

1. Pain variously acute:
2. Alteration of form:
3. Diminution of motion:
4. Swelling (772.).

Causes.

1429. Violence alone can be the cause (56.) of idiopathic (43.) luxation (1426.), which supposes a destruction of ligament* more or less extensive and sudden.

Cure.

1430. The displaced (1426.) extremity of a bone by degrees forms a connection with the parts to which it has become contiguous by concretion in various ways, the effect of the plastic power (73.), which makes no exertion to replace the

* See *Medical Observations and Inquiries*, vol. i.

organ. This may be named natural cure, and is necessarily followed with imperfection of form and function.

1431. Chirurgic medicine (96.) is indispensibly necessary to the complete cure of luxation (1426.), which is attained by

1. Reduction or reposition :
2. Retention.

Reposition.

1432. That reposition (1431.) of a luxated bone may be effected, tractive efforts or extension, in general, must be premised to overcome the muscular power, which often urges the bone upwards, so as to shorten the limb.

1433. The extending power applied to the luxated bone (1426.), and not to more distant parts, while the member is in a state of semiflexion, or greatest relaxation, is varied in degree and direction according to the strength of the patient, the duration, and other circumstances of the affection.

1434. Extension attempted previously to the accession of swelling (772.), and concretion (1430.), is most likely to be successful, and subservient to reposition (1431.) of a luxated bone.

1435. It may often be necessary to augment the exertion of the surgeon (96.) and his assistants by the mechanical powers the lever and the pully, and to apply them so as to occasionally elevate and suspend the patient by repeated and sudden jerks*.

1436. Extension (1432.) duly performed, the luxated bone resumes its health.

* The famous Ambe of Hippocrates is a lever supported by a peculiar fulcrum: This instrument has been variously improved by M. Freck, &c.

I have combined the ambe constructed upon the best principle, and an axis in peritrochio, so as to be capable to produce the most regular forceful extension, and, when requisite, the elevating jerk, without the assistance of any other apparatus.

After a luxation had endured thirteen weeks, and the patient had been subjected to a great variety of surgery, particularly had been repeatedly hoisted, I performed reposition of the arm-bone (os humeri) by the aid of what I call the *foot-lever*, in using which the surgeon needs no assistance.

ful situation, often audibly, a circumstance easily ascertained by a sudden restoration of form, and proportional return of function.

Retention.

1437. Retention of replaced bone (1426.) till the violated parts are healed, is easily attained by suited

1. Deligation :

2. Posture.

1438. Symptomatic (44.) luxation (1426) admits not of the aid of chirurgic medicine (96.) till the idiopathic affection (43.) is removed.

III. DIVISION.

Appellations.

DIALYSIS.

VITIUM DIALYTICUM.

SOLUTIO.

DISSOLUTIO.

SOLUTIO CONTINUI.

Definition.

1439. A division or destruction of the animal solid*.

Distinction.

1440. Division (1439.), a modification of disease (771.), of necessity a frequent occurrence, according to the nature of the parts it affects, and other circumstances, admits of being distinguished under the form of

1. Wound:

2. Fracture:

3. Ulcer.

* DIALYSIS—Solutio continui visu tactu manifesta. CULLENUS.

I. WOUND.

Appellations:

VULNUS.

PLAGA.

MORBUS TRAUMATICUS.

RUPTURA.

BLESSURE.

PLAYE.

Definition.

1441. Division (1439.), recent, and generally bloody, of the soft parts (1301.) of the animal body (23.) *.

* VULNUS—Solutio mechanica in carnibus, cum laborum hiatu, initio cruenta, dein ad inflammationem suppurationemque tendens. SAUVAGESIUS.

VULNUS—Substantiae dissolutio partis mollis, hians, cruenta. LINNAEUS.

VULNUS—Solutio partis solidae mollis, a causa mechanica, cum effluxu sanguinis. VOGELIUS.

VULNUS—Vulnera sunt, ubi partes solidas, non duras, aliquid ita laesit, ut ex vasis exeat sanguis, vel alius succus. PLATNERUS.

VULNUS—Vulnus, quod notat continui solutionem in parte solida, non dura, recentem, a vi mechanica ita factam, ut sanguis aliisque succus e vasis prodeat. GAUBIUS.

Diagnostic.

1442. The existence of wound (1441.) is in general easily ascertained; but the detection of its course and penetration is a business more intricate, and demands, for the most obvious causes, every possible attention.

Cicatrization.

1443. The infliction of wound (1441.) is almost necessarily productive of hæmorrhage (137.), which spontaneously ceases, provided none of the larger vessels have been injured; adhesive inflammation (778.) succeeds, and for the most part becomes suppurative (785.): The quantity of pus (784.) is gradually diminished with the extent of the division (1439.), and at last converted into a crust, which soon falling off, leaves a vestige of the former affection, named scar (cicatrix).

Stages of Healing.

1444. It is evident that the described

SPECIES of *Vulnus*, according to SAUVAGES, are;

1. *Vulnus simplex.*
2. *Vulnus sclopetorum.*
3. *Vulnus virulentum.*

transition (1443). of wounded parts (1441.) to integrity and soundness, which often is manifested to a most astonishing degree, being spontaneous, is the sole operation of the plastic power (73.), may be considered as divided into two stages as to artificial treatment:

1. Haemorrhagic:
2. Inflammatory.

Prognostic.

1445. A prognostic (71.) with respect to wound (1441.) is founded chiefly on

1. Extent:
2. Mode:
3. Situation:
4. Habit of the patient:
5. Experience.

Cure.

1446. It has been remarked already, that the healing of wound (1441.) is effected by the exertion of the plastic principle (73.), to which, of course, chirurgic (96.) and pharmaceutic (95.) interference ought always to be subservient.

Cure of Wound during its Haemorrhage.

1447. Vulnerary haemorrhage (1443.) is

passive (148.), and therefore, when immoderate, requires to be suppressed by,

1. Deligation *:

Compression:

Suture:

2. Stryptics (121.).

3. Fire, or actual cautery (127.).

1448. Deligation (1447.), properly conducted, will, in general, be fully suppressive of traumatic haemorrhage (1443.), and supersede the application of its other specified remedies (1447.), which is very destructive and painful.

Cure of Wound during its Inflammation and healing.

1449. Haemorrhage (137.), which is always a prime consideration in the treatment of wound (1441.), being happily suppressed, the chief curative steps (99.) are,

1. Abstraction of impacted matter:

2. Reposition and retention:

* See DELIGATION.

3. Regulation of its inflammation (1443):

4. Protection.

1. *Abstraction of impacted Matter.*

1450. Foreign substances most commonly impacted in wound (1441.) have been enumerated (796.); their abstraction is incontestably a proper measure, unfortunately, not always, a practicable one. It is therefore to be cautiously and scientifically attempted by the fingers, instruments, incision, injection, &c. as circumstances dictate*. Attention to the posture the patient maintained at the moment of receiving the wound will contribute much to this purpose.

2. *Reposition and Retention.*

1451. Reposing divided parts (1441.), so as to facilitate concretion and favour cicatrization (1443.), is clearly requisite, and in general easily effected.

1452. Retaining wounded parts (1441.)

* See EXTRACTION.

in a proper situation, till union accede *, frequently a difficult task, is attempted by,

1. Deligation † :
2. Posture.

3. *Regulation of Inflammation.*

1453. What is strictly called wound (1441), may be regarded as an occasional cause (791.) of inflammation (776.), which, during the second stage, (1444.), is the sole object of the surgeon's attention.

1454. Traumatic inflammation (1443.) is liable to its specified terminations (781.): rarely does discussion, peculiarly named healing by the first intention (782.), take place. Suppuration (785.), the most common one, seldom assumes the form of imposthume (786.): It is named digestion: The pus (784.) is gradually formed and ejected.

* With pleasurable surprise surgeons have often beheld the re-union of parts properly replaced and retained, that had nearly suffered a complete destruction of their living connection with the body; a fact which ought to lay an useful restraint upon the too ready knife.

† See DELIGATION.

1455. In all respects inflammation (776.) resulting from wound (1441.) demands the same remedies (815.) as if it had been excited by any other cause (791.).

1456. General antiphlogistic remedies (822.) are indicated during the inflammatory stage of wound (1443.), in the rate of the symptomatic fever (691.). Anodynes (119.) may have special salutary influence, as tending directly to elude the irritation of division, its occasional cause (1445.).

1457. Topical antiphlogistic remedies (826.) are always proportionally requisite against traumatic inflammation (1443.), particularly poultice (827.), which is peculiarly soothing and agreeable.

1458. When digestion (1454.) of wound (1441.) is established, a free vent to the pus (785.) is anxiously to be consulted, lest it undergo hurtful changes, and disturb the healing (1443.).

4. *Protection.*

1459. After traumatic inflammation

(1443.) is subsided, and the healing process peculiarly in wound (1441.), with loss of substance, named incarnation, commenced, the use of poultice may be superseded by that of soft absorbent matters * supported by the gentlest deligation †, that, the exquisitely sensible, and inconceivably delicate reuniting and regenerating parts may remain perfectly tranquil and protected.

1460. The purpose of imposing soft absorbent matters (1459.) upon wound (1441.) considered, as well as the condition of the parts they cover, fully evince the

* LINTEUM CARPTUM vel RASUM, CHARPIE, SCRAPED LINT, seems to be the least exceptionable covering for wound, possessing in a considerable degree the requisite qualities, and is now very generally employed. The heterogeneous prescriptions, the conceits of ignorance, with which books of surgery abound, whether in the form of ointment, liniment, tincture, balsam, &c. and which have been speciously named *vulneraries*, *traumatics*, *digestives*, *incarnatives*, *cicatrizers*, &c. have done infinite mischief to mankind, and have too long unexploded remained the opprobrium of science. Who compounds *vulneraries* for the wounded *ferae naturae*?

† See DELIGATION.

aburdity of too frequent removal, a practice not less pernicious than common *.

PROUD FLESH.

Appellations.

FUNGUS.

HYPERSARCOSIS.

Definition.

1461. Incarnation (1458.) become luxuriant †.

1462. Proud flesh (1461.) has particularly been prevalent in wound (1441.) of the brain. It seldom appears under judicious treatment, a fact that creates a suspicion, that its former frequency has been the effects of stimulant and improper application. It, for the most part, spontaneously disappears. Its progress

* Suppose it to be the surgeon's intention to protract the cicatrizing process in wound, what more effectual expedients could he devise than daily exposure, washing, and friction?

† FUNGUS—Caro vulgo spuria, ulceribus laxis, humida innata. SAGARUS.

may be curbed, or it may be radically destroyed by

1. Pressure :
2. Caustics (127.):
3. Excision by the knife or ligature (1309.).

Modifications.

1463. Wound (1441.) is susceptible of modifications, as well from form as other circumstances.

AMPUTATIVE WOUND.

Appellations.

AMPUTATURA.

AMPUTATIO CASUALIS.

WOUND WITH LOSS OF SUBSTANCE.

Definition.

1464. Wound (1441.) produced by the excision of any part or member *.

* AMPUTATURA—Solutio continui in partibus tum mollibus, tum osseis, cum artus, articuli, vel partis totali separatione a residuo trunco. SAUVAGESIUS.

Cure.

1465. Amputative wound (1464.) requires no speciality of cure, except the removal of any portion or inequality that may impede future utility or retard cicatrization (1443.).

LACERATED WOUND.

Appellations.

LACERATURA.

LACBRATION.

RUPTURE.

Definition.

1466. Wound (1441.), accompanied by tearing and distraction of the soft parts.*

Diagnostic.

1467. The existence of lacerated wound (1466.) is ascertained by inspection, and by attention to the wounding body.

AMPUTATURA—Vulnus detruncatione partis totalis factum. LINNAEUS.

* LACERATURA—Vulnus fibrarum cutisque laceratione factum. LINNAEUS.

Cure.

1468. Inflammation (776.) peculiarly intense, and likely to end in mortification, is incidental to lacerated wound (1466.), justly therefore to be suppressed by a proportioned use of antiphlogistics (815.). In mobile constitutions, especially in the warm latitudes, dangerous tonic convulsion (735.), often in the form of locked jaw (741.) supervenes, unless prevented by a full use of

1. Anodynes (119.):
2. Cold bath:
3. Amputation*, or conversion into simple wound.

CONTUSED WOUND.

Appellations.

CONTUSURA.

CONTUSION.

BRUISE.

* See AMPUTATION.

Definition.

1469. Wound (1441.), accompanied with contused destruction of the fibres*.

Cure.

1470. Contusion (1469.) is clearly connected to laceration (1466.) in its essence and cure.

PENETRATING WOUND.

Appellations.

PUNCTURA.

PIQUEURE.

PUNCTURE.

* CONTUSURA—Textus carnosus, potissimum infra cutem, ruptio, per minima puncta, et vasorum contritio, ecchymoma saepius inferens. SAUVAGESIUS.

CONTUSURA—Cutis muscutorumque conquassatio dolorifica, plerumque cum ecchymomate, ac citra vulnus aut substantiae manifestam deperditionem. VOGELIUS.

CONTUSURA—Fibrarum solutio, citra substantiae dissolutionem. LINNAEUS.

CONTUSIO—Partis cujuscunque mollis vel solidae, in minimis vasculis, fibris, attritio, fractio, solutio. SAGARUS.

Definition.

1471. Wound (1441.), whose greatest extension is inwards *.

1472. A degree of contusion (1469.) is likely to be formed in penetrating wound (1471.), inflicted by a blunt surface, which often produces proportional mortification (788.) and a slough (862.).

Cure.

1473. Penetrating wound (1471.) scarcely requires any speciality of cure, unless its entering the cavity of the head, of the chest, or of the belly, and its particular form favouring congestion of the extra-

* PUNCTURA—Continui solutio intus tantum extensa. SAUVAGESIUS.

PUNCTURA—Vulnus tendinis punitione factum. LINNAEUS.

PUNCTURA—Continui solutio intus tantum extensa, eaque instrumento pungente facta. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Punctura, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Punctura simplex.
2. Punctura a cuspidе fracta.
3. Punctura venenata.

vafated fluids, may make dilatation or enlarging particularly neceffary.

GUN-SHOT WOUND.

Appellations.

SCLOPETOPLAGA.

VULNUS SCLOPETORUM.

COUP D'ARME A FEU.

GUN-SHOT WOUND.

BALL-WOUND.

Definition.

1474. Penetrating wound (1471.) inflicted by ball *.

Cure.

1475. Gun-shot wound (1474.) demands treatment fimilar to that fpecified as proper to promote the cure of wound in general (1441.), and of penetrating wound (1471.) in particular. No fpeciality results from the explofive power impelling the ball.

* SCLOPETOPLAGA—Vulnus a glandibus e bombardis aut fclopetis explofis illatum, vaginatum, decursum glandis exprimens, oblongum. SAGARUS.

1476. The propriety of promiscuously dilating gun-shot wound (1474.) by incision or other means, such as the introduction of tent (turunda), of skain (setum). The first, a practice very generally inculcated *, and, it is to be feared, too generally adopted, often wantonly superadds wound to wound. The others are in contradiction to the first curative indication (813.).

EXCORIATED WOUND.

Appellations.

EXCORIATURA.

EXCORIATION.

Definition.

1477. Wound (1441.) extended superficially †.

* See RANBY on *Gun-shot Wounds*.

† EXCORIATURA—Cuticulae vel cutis a carnibus subjectis separatio. SAUVAGESIUS.

EXCORIATURA—Cutis remota a carnibus vivis. LINNAEUS.

EXCORIATIO—Epidermidis a cute, vel cutis a carnibus separatio, detractio. SAGARUS.

ENVENOMED WOUND.

Appellations.

VULNUS VIRULENTUM.

POISONED WOUND.

Definition.

1478. Wound (1441.) into which poison (virus) is introduced.

Cure.

1479. Canine, cancerous, and some other lethiferous matters introduced into wound (1441.), render its instantaneous amputation or conversion into simple wound * to prevent incurable dissemination, a practice highly expedient and manly, agreeably to the poetic sentiment,

————— *Sero medicina paratur,
Cum mala per longas invaluere moras.*

Amputation considered as a Remedy of Wound.

1480. Amputation * considered as a re-

SPECIES of Excoriatio, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Excoriatio viva.
2. Excoriatio phlyctænodes.

* See AMPUTATION.

medy of wound (1441.) or the conversion of lacerated contused wound (1469.) into simple wound (1441.) is never to be rashly instituted; because, in circumstances seemingly desperate, healing (1443.) surprisingly accedes: The extent of the power of the plastic principle (73.) to regain integrity, although not unbounded, is much larger than that which presuming surgery (96.) too often unhappily allots to it*.

1481. The healing (1443.) of wound (1441.) of every denomination, after inflammation (776.) is sufficiently abated, is more likely to be promoted by dietetic (94.) than by pharmaceutic (95.) medicine, not excepting the much extolled Peruvian bark (660.) †.

* See M. BILGUER's *Works*.

† Bark, a medicine which no human eloquence can deck with panegyric proportionable to its virtues, of such incomparable benefit is it to mankind. RANBY *on Gun shot Wounds*, p. 36.

2. FRACTURE.

Appellations.

FRACTURA.

VULNUS OSSIS.

BROKEN BONE.

Definition.

1482. Division (1439.) of a bone into two or more pieces *.

* FRACTURA—Separatio violenta et mechanica ossis in fragmenta invicem non cohaerentia. (SAUVAGESIUS.)

FRACTURA—Ossis solutio citra substantiae solutionem. (LINNAEUS.)

FRACTURA—Dissolutio ossis transversa aut obliqua. VOGELIUS.

FRACTURA—Ossis partes a cohaesione in magna fragmenta vi solutae. CULLENUS.

FRACTURA—Fractura, solutio continui est in parte dura, ossea, cartilaginea, a causis mechanicis facta, GAUBIUS.

FRACTURA—Solution de continuité, ou division faite subitement dans les os, ou les cartilages durs, par la violence de quelque cause externe. VILLARS.

SPECIES of Fractura, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Fractura sciudens.

Fracture tranchante.

Distinctions.

1483. Fracture (1482.), or wound (1441.) of a bone, considered as existing in a long one, according to direction, is

1. Transverse :

2. Oblique :

and, according to extent of injury, is

1. Simple :

2. Compound.

SIMPLE FRACTURE.

Appellations.

FRACTURA SIMPLEX.

VULNUS OSSIS.

Definition.

1484. Division (1439.) of a bone only.

COMPOUND FRACTURE.

Appellations.

FRACTURA COMPOSITA.

2. Fractura attarens.

Fracture avec fracas.

FRACTURA COMPLICATA.

COMPLICATED FRACTURE.

Definition.

1485. Division (1439.) of a bone, and apparent wound (1441.) of the surrounding soft parts.

1486. It is manifest, that, between the strictly simple (1484.) and compound fracture (1485.) there are many intermediate degrees of violation sustained by the soft parts.

Diagnostic.

1487. Simple fracture (1484.) is principally known (69.) by

1. Acute pain :
2. Friction or grating of the fragments, sometimes audible :
3. Loss of function :
4. Alteration of form :
5. Tumefaction (772.) :

1488. Compound fracture (1485.) is self-evident, because the fragments are to be seen or felt.

Causes.

1489. The occasional cause (60.) of idiopathic (43.) fracture (1482.) is violence, often so considerable as to require no co-operation from predisposition (59.), which, as has been supposed, is most prevalent during old age and frost*.

Prognostic.

1490. A prognostic (71.) respecting fracture (1482.) is a calculation proceeding on a careful revisal of the

1. Number of fragments, when minute named splinters :
2. Obliquity :
3. Situation, particularly as to a joint :
4. Condition of the soft parts :
5. Habit of the sufferer.

Cure.

1491. The healing of fracture (1482.), like that of wound (1441.), the immediate effect of the plastic principle (73.), is ac-

* Tanto levioribus causis fractura nascitur, quo ossa ex senio, acri gelu, lue venerea, scorbuto, arthritide, rachitide, carie, aliove vitio, fragiliora sunt. GAUBII *Patholog.* §. 217.

complished without regard to form, because it aims almost solely to maintain and restore integrity.

Callus.

1492. A substance named callus, interposed between the fragments in various proportion, is the cement employed: about the source of which a multiplicity of sentiment has prevailed *.

1493. Chirurgic (96.) cure of fracture (1482.) is absolutely requisite to recover form, and consequently function of the affected organs. It consists in procuring

1. Reduction or reposition, named coaptation, and vulgarly setting :
2. Retention †.

* See the Works of HALLER, DU HAMEL, and CAMPER.

† The general doctrine relative to fractures is contained under the following heads: *Extension, Counter-extension, Coaptation or Setting, Application of Medicaments, Deligation or Bandage, Position, Prevention or Relief of Accidents.* POTT on *Fractures*.

Quadruplex datur in chirurgia fracturarum momentum: primum in conveniente quieto loco constitutus est aegrotus; extrema ossis fracti ad se invicem ad-

Reduction.

1494. To reduction (1493.), seldom dispensable as to fracture (1482.), particularly when oblique (1483.), extension is almost always a necessary preliminary; it is applied cautiously according to resistance (which is as the muscular power), in the healthful direction of the broken bone, while the muscular relaxation is consulted*. The sooner after the infliction of the injury, the more easily is reduction practicable: Recovery of form is a certain mark of its completeness.

1495. Reduction (1493.) of compound fracture (1485.) is sometimes rendered difficult by the protrusion of one or more fragments from its wound (1441.). This obstacle may be surmounted by,

1. Enlarging the wound (1441.):
2. Amputation of the protruding bone.

The first of these expedients is obviously

ducenda et adaptanda, inque hoc situ, quamdiu res exigit, retinenda; symptomata avertenda vel mitiganda; sequelae praepediendae. CALISSEN.

* See POTT on *Fractures*, passim.

preferable, because least destructive, notwithstanding the authority by which the last is abetted*.

Retention.

1496. Retention of fracture (1493.), after coaptation (1494.) has been happily effected, is procured by the influence of,

1. Deligation:

2. Posture.

The former affords a temporary substitution to the healthful function of the bone till concretion ensue. The latter is so regulated as not to diminish muscular relaxation. Splints (ferulae), (pasteboard is a convenient material for their formation), properly shaped, and equalling at least the length of the divided bone, sustained by ligature, accurately adjusted as to strictness, constitute the most commodious deligation for simple fracture (1482.).

1497. Retention (1485.) of compound fracture (1485.) is an arduous business, principally on account of the presence of wound (1441.). To surmount the embarrassment resulting from the opposite cura-

* See GOUGH'S *Surgery*.

tive treatment, indicated by the affections, has formed the wish, and called forth the exertion of ingenious surgeons in every age. Much has been done, much remains to be done. Of the numerous modes of retentive deligation, that claims the preference, which is calculated most effectually to supply the function of the bone, while it does not remarkably disturb that of the soft parts *.

Amputation considered as a Remedy of Fracture.

1498. Inflammation (776.) consequent to fracture may be so aggravated as to terminate in excessive suppuration (782.), and even in mortification (788.), notwithstanding the fullest influence of antiphlogistics (815.). The splintered condition of the bone likewise may preclude the hopes of re-union, circumstances that, in

* Since publishing *Essays and Cases in Surgery*, in which the principal inventions for Retention of fracture, and Transportation of fracture patients, are enumerated, I have made several (and I hope successful) attempts to improve this part of surgery; but the nature of the present work does not permit their detail: hereafter I may possibly venture to publish them.

order to save life, may justify amputation, or the substitution of simple wound. This decisive remedy ought not to be applied till the healing power (73.) has been permitted to make a full exertion, which not rarely is astonishingly great.

Fracture of the Skull.

1. FISSURE.

Appellations.

FISSURA.

CONTRA FISSURA.

FISSURE.

Definition.

1499. Fracture (1482.) without remarkable alteration of the fragments †.

† FISSURA—Separatio ossis in duas partes, rima tantum diffitas, et alterutro saltem cohaerentes. SAUVAGESIUS.

FISSURA—Dissolutio ossis recta et ut ligni in longitudinem. VOGELIUS.

FISSURA—Divisio ossium, rimam referens, haecceve non penitus separans. SAGARUS.

FISSURE—Une espece de fracture, ou de solution de continuité, longue et très étroite. VILLARS.

2. DEPRESSION.

Appellations.

THLASIS.

THLASMA.

Definition.

1500. Fracture (1482.), with depression or inward intrusion of a fragment*.

Diagnostic.

1501. Fracture of the skull (1499.), always an alarming affection, on account of the proximity of the brain (encephalon), is discovered by

1. Inspection through a wound (1441.) or incision:

2. Symptoms of compressed brain (1205.), created by haematokele (1186.) or intrusion of bone or other matters.

* THLASIS—Calvaria depressa citra fracturam. VOGELIUS.

THLASIS—Espece de fracture des os plats, qui consistent dans une contusion et un enfoncement des fibres osseuses. VILLARS.

Cure.

1502. Trepanning will always be necessary when depression (1500.) is manifest, or when fissure (1499.) is accompanied with extravasation (1186.) inducing compression (1205.) of the brain.

1503. Fracture of the skull (1499.) ever requires a powerful use of antiphlogistics to obviate inflammation (776.), which often results from concussion or commotion of the brain, or derangement (28.), the effect of the fracturing violence.

3. ULCER.

Appellations.

ELCOSIS.

ULCUS.

MORBUS LAZARI.

EXULCERATIO.

ULCERE.

ULCERATION.

SORE.

Definition.

1504. Division (1439.) not recent, dif.

charging a foetid matter, variously coloured and consistent*.

* ULCUS—Partium mollium erosio purulenta, cute profundior, cum pure icheroso, vel utrumque vitioso. SAUVAGESIUS.

ULCUS—Vulnus suppuratum partis carnosae. LINNAEUS.

ULCUS—Partis mollis solutio purulenta vel icherosa. CULLENUS.

ULCUS—Discrimen est inter vulnus et ulcus. Vulnus semper ad sapitatem tendit; in ulcere aliquid est, quod impedit curationem. Omne vulnus facile in ulcus degenerat; et ulcus sanari nequit, nisi prius ita mutatum fuerit, ut naturam vulneris habeat. PRATERNERUS.

ULCUS—Solution de continuité dans quelque partie que ce soit du corps humain, avec érosion de substance, et écoulement de pus. DE VILLARS, Chirurgie, vol. vi. p. 349.

SPECIES of Elcosis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Elcosis fistulosa.
Fistule.
2. Elcosis variolosa. *Petit.*
3. Elcosis herpetica.
Ulcus fessipigenesum. Heister.
Ulcere dartreux.
4. Elcosis scrophulosa.
5. Elcosis hydropum.
6. Elcosis scorbutica.
Noma tibiæ. Linnaei.

1505. Ulcer (1504.) is idiopathic (43.), or symptomatic (44.). The remarks which follow chiefly respect the former; because the latter, whether scorbutic (697.), scrophulous (757.) or syphilitic (766.), does not admit of healing till the primary affection is subverted.

Situation and Distinction.

1506. Idiopathic ulcer (1505.) may be external or internal, every component part (17.) of the body being susceptible of it. The lower portion of the cutaneous surface is its most common situation. From the matter discharged, it is named,

1. Purulent (784.):

2. Sanious.

Diagnostic.

1507. External ulcer (1506.) is visible. The existence of internal ulcer is detected by the

1. Loss of function of the parts affected:

7. Elcosis syphilitica.

8. Elcosis cancrōsa.

9. Elcosis gangraenosa.

10. Elcosis Ægyptiaca.

Tarbo. Ægyptiorum.

2. Matter discharged :
3. Touch in certain situations.

1508. The discrimination of idiopathic (43.) and symptomatic (44.) ulcer, a point of the greatest importance, results from scrupulous attention to

1. The characters of the supposed primary disease (43.) :
2. Its habit :
3. Its history or progress (70.).

Causes.

1509. Ulcer (1504.) is perhaps always preceded by inflammation (776.) Its immediate predisponent (58.) and occasional causes (60.) deserve well to be attentively marked.

Prognostic.

1510. Prognostic (71.), especially regarding idiopathic ulcer (1506.) will depend much on the

1. Nature :
2. Extent :
3. Situation :
4. Duration :
5. Constitution of the patient.

Cure of Purulent Ulcer.

1511. Purulent ulcer (1506.), much allied to wound (1441.), demands nearly the same method of cure (1446.).

Cure of Sanious Ulcer.

1512. Sanious ulcer (1506.), so denominated from the matter discharged being ferous or ichorous, is often exceedingly obstinate and untractable. Its cicatrization (1443.) or reduction to the state of wound (1441.) or purulent ulcer (1506.) is attainable often by

1. Soft absorbent applications * :
2. Obviating the gravitation of the fluids :
3. Dietetic medicine (94.).
4. Amputation, or substitution of wound :

* *Scraped Lint* has already been mentioned as a soft absorbent covering to wound and ulcer : when the effusion is abundant, it rather imbibes too slowly and scantily. SPONGE, which has been rationally recommended as an absorbent after amputation, I apply to ulcer, as well symptomatic as idiopathic, with the most complete success, interposing a thin layer of *Lint* to obviate its entangling among the granulations. I permit it to adhere from four to fourteen days, according to circumstances.

Ointments consisting of resinous and oily ingredients are in every view improper and hurtful appli-

ISSUE.

Appellations.

FONTANELLA.

ARTIFICIAL ULCER.

Definition.

1513. Wound (1441.) intentionally converted into ulcer (1504.) by irritation.

1514. Argument and experience shew the inefficacy of issue (1513.) formed in the vicinity of inveterate sanious ulcer (1506.) as a means of favouring cicatrization (1443.).

Varieties.

1515. There are several varieties of ulcerations to wound or ulcer. I have thrice, in the rotation of attendance, expelled them from the surgery of the Royal Infirmary.

I surround the margin of wound and ulcer with four parts of honey, and one of wax bleached or unbleached, carefully melted together, and tritured till cold, under the name of *Ceromel*. The proportion may be varied: I sometimes add one part of spermacete. When intended for the venereal ulcer, I extinguish the usual quantity of quicksilver in the ceromel.

cer (1504.), as well in respect of form and situation, as of other characters that deserve enumeration and remark.

FISTULOUS ULCER.

Appellations.

FISTULA.

SINUS.

SINUOUS ULCER.

Definition.

1516. Ulcer (1504.) with a narrow, often callous orifice *.

* FISTULA—Cavitas ulcerosa, sinuosa, cujus parietes callosi sunt ut plurimum, aut fundus ad os cariosum, arthrocace corruptum, pertingit. SAUVAGESIUS.

FISTULA—Ulcus cortice calloso vaginatum. LINNAEUS.

FISTULA—Ulcus sinuoso-penetrans, intus cortice obiectum, ore angustatum. LINNAEUS.

FISTULA—Ulcus altum, angustum, callosum. VOGELIUS.

FISTULA—Ulcus cortice calloso vaginatum, ore angustatum, oblongum. SAGARUS.

FISTULA, seu ulcus fistulosum genuinum, dignosci-

Distinction.

1517. Fistulous ulcer (1516.) seated in the lachrymal passages is

FISTULA LACHRYMALIS:

In the salivary ducts, is

FISTULA SALIVALIS:

In the bladder of urine, or its urethre, is

FISTULA PERINAEI vel URINARIA:

In the vicinity of the end-gut (anus), is

FISTULA ANI.

Cure.

1518. Cicatrization (1443.) of fistulous ulcer (1516.), experience demonstrates, is obtainable by incision * or adequate irritation, exciting adhesive inflammation (778). Excision *, formerly a common practice, is unnecessary.

tur angusto foramine cutis in canalem ampliorem cavernosum terminato, ostio et superficie vix unquam non callosis, puris ichorosi copiosiore, quam cum angusta apertura convenit, stillicidio, et totius ulceris antiquitate. CALISSEN.

* See INCISION and EXCISION.

CARIOUS ULCER.

Appellations.

CARIES.

ROTTEN BONE.

Definition.

1519. Ulcer (1504.) affecting a bone*.

Diagnostic.

1520. Carious ulcer (1519.) is distinguished by

1. Situation :

* CARIES—Ossis suo periosteo denudati decoloratio, asperitas, exfoliatio, et subsequens fragilitas ac erosio. SAUVAGESIUS.

CARIES—Ulcus ossis separato periosteo. LINNAEUS.

CARIES—Ulcus connivens cum raris punctionibus, indolens, sanies passim nigra se prodens. LINNAEUS.

CARIES—Ulcus in osse, cum substantiae et periostei corruptione, qua os spongiosum et friabile redditur. VOGELIUS.

CARIES—Ulcus ossis. CULLENUS.

CARIES—Ossis erosio cava, aspera, periosteo denudata, plerumque nigra ; unde os evadit fragile, friabile, vel exfalcabile. SAGARUS.

2. Roughness to the touch:
3. Peculiar smell of the matter discharged.

1521. The nature of the osseous structure preventing the solution which would otherwise happen, a portion of the bone really dead is present very constantly in carious ulcer (1519.), analogous to slough (862.), and separation, peculiarly named exfoliation (863.), accedes.

Cure.

1522. Argument is wanting to evince why carious ulcer (1519.) ought to obtain any speciality of cure, except in regard to mortified bone (1521.). Exfoliation (863.), which sometimes takes place to an astonishing extent, is with great propriety promoted by

1. Incision of the contiguous soft part, when evidently giving obstruction:
2. Poultice, plain (826.), or variously antiseptic (118.):
3. Absorbent covering (1459.).

1523. Exfoliation (863.) is necessarily retarded, or totally suppressed, by any ap-

plication, chirurgic (96.) or pharmaceutic (95.), that tends to check or impede incarnation (1459.), by which the dead parts are fully detached; consequently, the mischievous absurdity of employing perforations, actual cautery, spirituous impregnations, and the like*, requires no illustration.

1524. Carious ulcer (1519.) and mortification of the bone (1521.) become not rarely so extended, that exfoliation (863.) is a task too great to be performed by the

* *Superficie (ossis) autem jam emortua, vel laminae exfoliatio promovenda est, quod cita et attenta deligatione, spiritu vini rectificatissimo, essentiis vel pulveribus balsamicis, oleis aethereis, partis cariosae ad sanguinis profluvium perforatione obtinetur; vel corruptum scalpri idonei ope auferitur. Si pars cariola ulcere externo major fuerit, hujus dilatationem non raro per se patet. Ceterum aquosorum pinguium usus, aerisque accessus, sedulo vitetur. Profundae cariei ossis denudatione, remediis jamjam laudatis, interdum quoque causticis, inter quae hydrargyrum in acore nitroso solutum, atque pulvis Euphorbii, principem locum tenent. Praestantissimum tamen in carie profunda, humida imprimis et carnibus luxuriantibus obsesta, remedium consistit in prudente ignis administratione. Institutiones Chirurgiae hodiernae HENRICI CALISSEN, M. D. &c.*

Was a surgeon intent to prevent exfoliation, could he imagine applications more apt or deranging?

healing power (73.), however well medicine (89.) may be subservient; a calamitous event, that, when the parts are accessible, justifies a transmutation into wound by amputation partial or complete *, according to circumstances, to prevent the fatal effects of hectic fever (693.).

CANCEROUS ULCER.

Appellations.

CANCER.

CARCINOMA.

NOLI ME TANGERE.

NOMA.

* Mr WHITE, an eminent surgeon in Manchester, successfully introduced partial amputation as to the larger bones having their articular extremities affected with carious ulcer, by which limbs, and probably life, have been saved. He cut off the head of the arm-bone in a carious condition; a beautiful practice, that has been prosperously imitated in a similar case by Mr ORRED, surgeon in Chester; and lately in Liverpool, in an instance of carious knee-joint, the extremities of the thigh and leg bones being amputated, and the soft parts preserved. May not this practice be extended to the head of the thigh-bone?

See Mr WHITE's *Cases and Remarks*; and *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. lxi.

ULCUS PHAGEDAENICUM.

ULCUS DEPASCENS.

CANCER OCCULTUM.

CANCER APERTUM.

CANCER.

Definition.

1525. Ulcer (1504.) supervening to scirrhusity (1312.) *.

* CARCINOMA—Ulcus cancerosum cum doloribus lancinantibus. SAUVAGESIUS.

CARCINOMA—Ulcus scirrhi suppurati.

CARCINOMA—Ulcus putridum, serpens, vasis tumidis radicum, periodice dolens. LINNAEUS.

CARCINOMA—Cancro conversio in ulcus, quod nigrum est, putridum, teterrimi odoris, et vehementer dolet. VOGELIUS.

CARCINOMA—Scirrhi ulcus. CULLENUS.

CARCINOMA—Ulcera cancrofa, sordida, labiis duris, everfis, scirrhusis, ex quibus ichor manat acris et rodens; adsunt insuper dolores lancinantes, excrescentiae fungosae, venae adjacentes varicosae non inepte pedes cancro referentes, et febris hectica. SAGARUS.

CANCER—Tumor durus, tuberosus, lancinans, pertinacissimus. SAUVAGESIUS.

CANCER—Tumor durus, dolore lancinante gravis, inaequalis, livescens aut nigricans. VOGELIUS.

Diagnostic.

1526. Cancerous ulcer (1525.) is marked by

1. Situation generally glandular :
2. Pain uncommonly acute :
3. Rapid extension :
4. Acrimonious discharge :
5. Ragged and often inverted circumference.

1527. Scirrhoty (1312.), and flesh-swelling in general (1305.), may be per-

CANCER—Phyma scirrhotum, lancinans, venis varicosis profunde rubris, nigris, lividis oblitum, cinctum, facile sanguinantibus. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Carcinoma, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Carcinoma vulgare.
 2. Carcinoma syphiliticum.
- Gambuca.* Paracelsi.

SPECIES of Cancer, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Cancer verrucosus.
2. Cancer myrmecia.
3. Cancer lupus.

Lupia cancrofa.

4. Cancer phagedaena.
5. Cancer syphiliticus.

haps considered as a predisposition (15.) to cancerous ulcer (1525.): Attacked by inflammation (776.), the integuments as yet entire, occult cancer is produced; thus termed in distinction to its after condition called open cancer.

Cure.

1528. Experience has too abundantly evidenced, that chirurgic medicine (96.) alone, by timeous amputation*, while circumscription (1317.) permits, is equal to the eradication of cancerous ulcer (1525.). It may be performed by

1. The knife :
2. Caustics †.

1529. Substitution of simple wound (1441.) being the essence of amputation, it is evident that this only remedy of cancer (1525.) ought to be applied as soon as this direful evil is discovered, or rather as soon as its predisposition can be marked,

* See AMPUTATION.

† PLUNKET's *Remedy* appears to be a caustic composed of arsenic and honey. This or any similar application is only curative by destroying (amputating) the morbid parts.

that the fatal dissemination of the poison it generates may be superseded †.

1530. Palliation is the lamentable fate of the desperate wretch in whom the extension of cancer (1525.) precludes amputation (1528.).

1. Poultice (826.) variously blended with recent herbaceous matter,—carrot, turnip, &c. :

2. Delicate absorbent matter imposed,

† Mr HILL affirmed, that of eighty-eight patients, from whom he had amputated cancerous affections, after two years, seventy-six were found in health. *Cases in Surgery*, p. 8.

Mr Bruce, middle-aged, perceived a small painful swelling near the inner angle of the left eye, which during eight years, having become cancerous, gradually destroyed the adjacent portions of the eye-lids and eye-ball, notwithstanding a most unparalleled consumption of hemlock in every form internally and externally, particularly of its expressed juice : during eighteen months or two years, he swallowed by measure at least one hundred and twenty English pints. Arsenic once nearly produced cicatrization. He had consultations in Edinburgh and London. I urged the expediency of amputation of the eye-lids and eye-ball, a sentiment that was adopted, and which I executed in presence of Dr A. MONRO. Within three months the wound was perfectly healed, and he now enjoys full health.

devoid of stimulation, and qualified to abstract its acrimonious discharge :

3. Anodynes (119,) generally and locally applied :

Are the transient and feeble means of obtunding its inexpressible tortures, till the complete destruction of vital organization happily and finally extinguish feeling.

HERPETIC ULCER.

Appellations.

HERPES.

IMPETIGO (765.),

DARTRE.

TETTER.

RING-WORM.

Definition.

1531. Ulcer (1504.) comparatively superficial, generally covered with a scaly crust, extending commonly beyond its first limit *.

* HERPES—Efflorescentiae ex tumoribus exiguis, rubris, aggregatis, pruriginosis, in squamas furfuraceas, raro crustosas, abeuntibus. SAUVAGESIUS.

ITCH.

Appellations.

SCABIES.

PSORA.

HERPES—Pustulae escharoticae, basi communiter
sipelacea. LINNAEUS.

HERPES—Papula ardens, cutem serpentibus mini-
mis pustulis erodens, *Purpura scorbutica* quam vocant,
verissima serpigo. VOGELIUS.

HERPES—Phlyctenae vel ulcuscula plurima, gre-
galis, dysepuleta. CULLENUS.

HERPES—Papularum prurientium corymbus in squa-
mas furfuraceas fatiscantium. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Herpes, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Herpes simplex. Sennert.

Dartre farineuse.

Dartre seche.

2. Herpes miliaris. Ejusdem.

Dartre miliaire.

3. Herpes serpigo. Turneri.

Formica ambulatoria. Celsi.

Dartre encroutee.

4. Herpes esthiomenos. Galeni.

Herpes exedens vel depascens. Turneri.

5. Herpes syphiliticus.

Herpes venereus. Astruc.

6. Herpes periscelis.

Zona et Zoster.

7. Herpes collaris.

GALE.

SCAB. *Vulgor.**Definition.*

1532. Ulcer 1504.) consequent to a small phlegmonic (776.) pustule (287.), often covered with a crust sometimes scaly, peculiarly itchy, and contagiously propagating itself by contact *.

8. Herpes pustulosus.

9. Herpes Zoster.

Zona ignea. Hoffman.*Zona.* Russeli.*Ceinture dartreuse.**Shingles.*

* PSORA—Pustulae et ulcuscula pruriginosa, contagiosa, manus male habens. SAUVAGESIUS.

SCABIES—Pustulae crustosae, lentis magnitudine, pruriginosae, manus potissimum obsidentes. SAUVAGESIUS.

SCABIES—Durities cutis rubicundior, ex qua pustulae oriuntur, quaedam humidiores, quaedam sicciore, faniem rodentem, exulcerantem, crustas formantem, et contagiosam complexae. VOGELIUS.

SCABIES—Pustulae et ulcuscula pruriginosa, contagiosa, manus male habens. CULLENUS.

SCABIES cognoscitur ex pustulis vel phlyctænis, lentis vel secalis grani magnitudine, lympham aut sa-

SCALD HEAD.

Appellations.

TINEA.

PSYDRACIA.

LICHEN.

ACHOR.

CRUSTA LACTEA.

IGNIS VOLATICUS.

TEIGNE.

MILK CRUST.

niem continentibus, quae scalpendo ruptae crustas prurientes formant. Contagiosus hic morbus et inoculabilis flexuras artuum maxime occupat, et squamis caret.

SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Seabies, according to SAUVAGES, &c.

1. Scabies humida, benigna. *Hoffman.*
2. Scabies critica.
3. Scabies canina.
4. Scabies herpetica.
5. Scabies scorbutica.
6. Scabies Indica.

Herpes seu impetigo Indica.

7. Scabies catamenialis. *Fribe.*
8. Scabies felina. *Wedelii.*
9. Scabies Neogamorum.
10. Scabies Cretica.
11. Scabies vermicularis.

Definition.

1533. Ulcer (1504.) covered with a yellow crust infesting the hairy scalp and face, most commonly occurring during infancy and youth *.

* **TINEA**—Crustae flavae vel griseae, ulcerosae, per caput diversae. SAUVAGESIUS.

TINEA—Pustulae capillitii siccae, eschara albo-flavescente, pilisque abbreviatis, erectis, bulboso-radicatis. LINNAEUS.

TINEA—Ulcus capitis, quod densissimam durissimamque crustam facit, serpens, pilis abbreviatis. VOGELIUS.

TINEA—In cute capillata, ad radices capillorum, ulcuscula, humorem in crustam albam, friabilem, abundantem fundentia. CULLENUS.

TINEA—Tinea incipit a pustulis vel phlyctænis capitis aut faciei, diversicoloribus, quae ruptae in crustas humidas vel siccas abeunt corymbosae; videtur nimirum esse scabies capitis, et nihil aliud. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Tinea, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Tinea lactea.

Achor.

Lactucimen.

Crusta lactea.

2. Tinea volatica.

Feu volage.

Lichen, vitiligo, mentagra. Quorundam.

LACHRYMAL ULCER.

Appellation.

ÆGILOPS.

Definition.

1534. Ulcer (1504.) formed in the passage of the *trois* *.

APHTHOUS ULCER.

Appellations.

APHTHA.

Ignis silvestris et volaticus, maxime dum mento inhaeret.

3. Tinea favosa. *Astruc.*

Kerion, favus.

4. Tinea ficiosa. *Ejusdem.*

5. Tinea humida. *Ejusdem.*

6. Tinea porriginosa. *Ejusdem.*

Pityriasis. Æginetae.

Furfurisca. Gilbert.

Porrigo.

Tinea furfuracea.

7. Tinea crustosa.

8. Tinea lupina.

9. Tinea syphilitica.

* ÆGILOPS—Anchilops in ulcus conversum. Vo-
GELIUS.

PEMPHINGODES.

PUSTULAE ORIS.

VESICULAE GINGIVARUM.

THRUSH.

Definition.

1535. Ulcer (1504.) generally covered with a white crust, occupying the mouth, and perhaps the alimentary surface, connected seemingly with erysipelatous inflammation (1090.), and very constantly attending hectic fever (693.)*.

* APHTHA—Eruptio pustulosa, phlyctenodes, et ulcerosa, in ore aut pudenda. SAUVAGESIUS.

APHTHAE—Escharae albidæ, rotundæ, ductibus excretoriis internis innatæ. SAUVAGESIUS.

APHTHAE—Ulceræ oris aut pudendorum superficialia, mucosa. VOGELIUS.

APHTHA—Lingua tumidiuscula; linguae et faucium color purpurascens; escharae os internum totum occupantes. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Aphtha, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Aphtha lactucimen. *Manget.*

Aphthae infantiles.

2. Aphtha febrilis.

Aphthae in adultis. *Sennert.*

3. Aphtha maligna.

4. Aphtha syphilitica.

Ulcuscula venerea oris. *Astruc.*

5. Aphtha scorbutica.

NOSE-ULCER.

Appellations.

OZAENA.

OZAENE.

Definition.

1536. Ulcer (1504.) situated within the nose or nasal cavity (1140.) *;

CHAP.

Appellations.

RHAGAS.

FISSURA.

* OZAENA—Ulcus intra antrum Highmori. LINNAEUS.

OZAENA—Ulcus occultum e naribus foetens. LINNAEUS.

OZAENA—Ulcus narium putridum, e quo graveolens mucus exstillat. VOGELIUS.

OZAENA—Ulcus intra antrum Highmori sordidum, cariosum, foetens; si in sinibus frontalibus aut sphaeroidalibus sit, vocant illud Germani Apostema capitis: facile sese prorit OZAENA dysodia, exstillante materia ichorosa, sordida, e naribus. SAGARUS.

FENTE.

CREVASSE.

GERSURE.

Definition.

1537. Ulcer (1504.) of a linear form affecting chiefly the margin of the mouth, and of the inferior extremity of the alimentary canal (anus) *.

LUNG-ULCER.

Appellations.

PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.

LUNG-CONSUMPTION.

PHTHISIC.

Definition.

1538. Ulcer (1504.) formed in the lungs (759.).

* RHAGAS—Solutio continui sicca in partium marginibus. SAUVAGESIUS.

RHAGAS—Fissura cutis arida. LINNAEUS.

RHAGAS—Solutio cutis linearis, arida. VOGELIUS.

RHAGAS—Solutio continui sicca in partium mollium marginibus, ut labiis oris. SAGARUS.

IV. DEFORMITY.

Appellations.

DEFORMATIO.

DEFORMIS.

DEFORMITAS.

DISTORTION.

MALFORMATION.

Definition.

1539. Malformation of any part or organ of the animal body connate or acquired.

SUPPLE-JOINT.

Appellations.

LOXARTHRUS.

PERVERSIO ARTICULI.

Definition.

1540. Deformity (1539.) resulting from uncommon and morbid flexibility of a joint *.

* LOXARTHRUS—Ossium cum motu sensibili articulorum situs relativus in alienum constanter muta-

Cure.

1541. Morbid suppleNESS of a joint (1540.), an obvious affection (28.), requires mechanical counteraction (128.) to be derived from deligation †.

JOINT-CONTRACTION.

Appellations.

CONTRACTURA.

ANCHYLOSIS.

BERIBERIA.

ANKYLOSE.

CONTRACTURE.

CONTRACTION.

Definition.

1542. Deformity (1539.) formed by an tus, aut obliquitas respectiva persistens, citra exarthrema et spasmus. SAUVAGESIUS.

SPECIES of Loxarthrus, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Loxarthrus perversivus.

2. Loxarthrus anisotonicus.

3. Loxarthrus gibbosus.

Gibbositas scapularis seu alata.

† See DELIGATION.

articulation or joint fixed in its state of flexion †.

Cure.

1543. Joint-contraction (1542.), which results from deranged structure of the arti-

† CONTRACTURA—Artus cujusdam, ut brachii vel cruris, constans, diuturna rigiditas sensim exorta. SAUVAGESIUS.

CONTRACTURA—Geniculorum fixatio rigida. LINNÆUS.

CONTRACTURA—Geniculorum contractio rigida. CULLENUS.

CONTRACTURA—Artus unius, vel plurium constans, diuturna rigiditas, inflexibilitas. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Contractura, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Contractura hypochondriaca. Bonet.
2. Contractura dolorifica.
3. Contractura scorbutica. Sennert.
4. Contractura paralytica. Schröder.
5. Contractura rachialgica.
Tetanus metallicus. Lorry.
6. Contractura Bohemica. Schenckii.
7. Contractura arthritica. Etmüller.
8. Contractura catarrhalis. Balon.
9. Contractura ankylosis.
10. Contractura syphilitica.
11. Contractura spasmodica.

cular organs, whether osseous, ligamentous, or muscular, (17.), is most frequently symptomatic (44.), a circumstance in its cure meriting ultimate attention. Depending on muscular alteration only, salutary influence is derivable from,

1. Tepid bath (408.):
2. Deligation*:
3. Counteraction from appended weight justly proportioned.

CLUB-FOOT.

Appellations.

LORDOSIS VARORUM.

LORDOSIS VALGORUM.

Definition.

1544. Deformity (1539.) of the ankle permitting the foot most commonly to be turned towards the other, or inwards †.

* See DELIGATION.

† LORDOSIS—Ossium distortio, unde hinc protuberant, inde vero excavantur artus, ac incurvantur ossa, vel a situ deflectunt. SAUVAGESIUS.

LORDOSIS—Ossium incurvatio. LINNAEUS.

LORDOSIS—Gibber. VOGELIUS.

Causes.

1545. Club-foot (1543.), a native deformity derived from accidental position of the patient before birth, is far from being a rare affection, it is very disqualifying.

Cure.

1546. Club-foot (1544.) may justly be considered as dislocation (1344.), and treated by early and assiduous deligation; that, retention being secured, the obstructed parts, by being permitted to expand, may assume form and function †.

LORDOSIS.—Ossium longiorum fistulosorum circa medium inflectio, ectopia a linea recta. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Lordosis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Lordosis comperniūm.
2. Lordosis valgorum.
3. Lordosis varorum.

† I have paid much attention to this affection, and, I flatter myself, have improved the deligation, so as to obtain its full effect, with as little inconvenience as possible, even in the youngest.

See FAB. HILDANI *Opera*, Cent. vi. Ob. 9.

See WHITE'S *Cases and Remarks in Surgery*, p. 471.

WEBBING.

Definition.

1547. Deformity (1539.) created by mutual concretion of the fingers and toes respectively.

Cure.

1548. Webbing (1547.), according to situation, named web-hand and web-foot, is native or accidental, and admits sometimes of rectification from the knife.

HARE-LIP.

Appellations.

LAGOSTOMA.

LAGOCHEILOS.

LABARIUM.

LABIUM LEPORINUM.

BEC DE LIEVRE.

Definition.

1549. Deformity (1539.) consisting in a division of a lip, generally the upper one, and sometimes of the jaw and palate,

for the most part connate; not seldom traumatic (1441.)*.

Cure.

1550. Concretion by the first intention (782.), attained by

1. Reposition:

2. Retention:

Constitutes the cure of hare-lip (1549.)

The conversion of its native variety into equal-sided angular wound (1441.) is necessary; a task variously difficult according to circumstances †.

TONGUE-TYING.

Definition.

1551. Deformity (1539.) of the integuments connecting the tongue to the bot-

* LAGOSTOMA—Labium superius oris fissum. LINNAEUS.

LAGOSTOMA—Labium oris fissum. SAGARUS.

LAGOCHEILOS—Divisum semel vel bis labium; Labium leporinum quoque dictum. VOGELIUS.

† See RECTIFICATION.

tom of the mouth (fraenum linguae),
hampering motion.

Cure.

1552. Incision cautiously performed substitutes wound (1441.) for tongue-tying (1551.) †.

BONE-INCURVATION.

Appellations.

LORDOSIS.

DISTORTION.

BOW-LEG.

Definition.

1553. Deformity (1539.) resulting from the bending or curvature of bone, or the osseous parts, especially of those of the limbs *.

GIBBOSITY.

Appellations.

GIBBOSITAS.

† See RECTIFICATION.

• LORDOSIS. See its Definitions, § 1544.

GIBBER.

OBSTIPITAS.

TORTICOLLIS.

CAPUT OBSTIPUM.

LA BOSSE.

SPINE DISTORTION.

HUMP-BACK, *Vulgar.*

Definition.

1554. Deformity (1539.) resulting from an alteration of the healthful arrangement of the spine or back-bones *.

* GIBBOSITAS—Ossium pectoris indecora prominentia a tumore, luxatione, distortionem, aut alio principio oriunda. SAUVAGESIUS.

GIBBOSITAS—Ossium pectus vel pelvim componentium indecora prominentia a tumore, luxatione, distasi, tortione, pressione, aut alio principio nata. SAGARUS.

GIBBER—Thoracis dilatatio prominens. LINNAEUS.

GIBBER—Protuberantia spinæ dorsalis, omoplatae ossiumve thoracis. Ejus species *Cyphosis*, *Lordosis*, *Scoliosis*, et *Scefsis*. VOGELIUS.

OBSTIPITAS—Colli spasmus tonicus, capitis nativam mobilitatem et directionem mutans. SAUVAGESIUS.

OBSTIPITAS—Colli spasmus, vulgo dicitur *Torti-*

Causes.

1555. Spine-distortion or gibbosity (1554.) is frequently symptomatic (44.), and oftenest of rickets (1538.): Sometimes it is evidently generated by inclined and lateral attitude too long continued, impeding the growth and altering the shape of the vertebres (vertebrae.).

Cure.

1556. Rectification of gibbosity (1554.), or prevention of its increase, is most likely to be derived from,

1. Diminishing the incumbent weight or influence of the head or upper parts upon the spine, considered as a column and lever :

2. Reversing the culpable attitude, at least abstaining from it perseveringly :

Those effects can only be procured from ingenious deligation, of which the modes may be numerous*.

collis, tonicus vel clonicus, capitis mobilitatem et directionem mutans. SAGARUS.

CAPUT OBSTIPUM—Incurvatio colli. VOGELIUS.

* See HEISTERI *Institut. Chir.* T. xxiv. fig. 5.

See M. LE VACHER's *Memoir in the Collection of those of the Royal Academy of Surgery*, vol. iv.

NARROW BASON.

Appellations.

DISTORTIO PELVIS OSSIUM.

DISTORTED PELVIS.

Definition.

1557. Deformity (1539.) of the capacity of the bason (pelvis), arising from the component bone.

1558. The existence of narrow bason (1557.), a great calamity when it affects the female structure, because it proportionally impedes parturition, is detected by comparative mensuration. Is the principal source of obstetrical surgery *.

1559. Deformity (1539.) sometimes affects the organs after mentioned, and requires a suited application of chirurgic medicine (96.)†:

1. The inferior extremity of the ali-

* See *Womb-obstruction*.

† See *EXTRACTION*.

mentary canal, consisting in imperforation or other alteration, named

IMPERFORATED RECTUM,

ANUS IMPERFORATUS,

rendering incision necessary :

2. Elongation and alteration of the nymphæ, requiring excision * :

3. The external orifice of the womb (os uteri externum), or its passage, narrowed or shut up by membrane or concretion, indicating incision † :

4. Malarrangement of a tooth, requiring pressure ‡ or extraction ||.

5. The doubling of the integuments forming the prepuce, and connecting it to the gland (fraenum preputii), requiring incision † :

6. The orifices of the nose and ear, when deficient, may require opening †.

* See NYMPHOTOMY.

† See INCISION.

‡ See MR HUNTER'S *Treatise on Diseases of the Teeth*.

|| See TOOTH-DRAWING.

† See INCISION.

V. OBSTRUCTION.

Appellations.

MEATUUM OBSTRUCTION.

OCCLUSION.

Definition.

1560. Obstruction (713.) of a passage (meatus) of the animal body.

Distinction.

1561. Obstruction (1560.), an affection (28.) frequently occurring, and affording much scope for chirurgic medicine (96.), may be

1. Organic :
2. Mechanic :

A distinction meriting much attention.

Diagnostic.

1562. The existence of obstruction (1560.) in general, of easy detection, is fully ascertained by

1. Inspection :
2. Touching :
3. Loss of function.

Cure.

1563. The cure of organic obstruction (1561.), which is often symptomatic (44.), requires attention to the primary affection (43.): That of mechanical obstruction (1561.) necessarily demands the extraction of the obstructing matter, a task variously difficult, which may often warrant incision. *

Varieties.

TEAR-OBSTRUCTION.

Appellations.

EPIPHORA.

TEARING.

Definition.

1564. Obstruction (1560.) of the passage of the tears to the nose (viae lachrymarum).

Cure.

1565. When the natural passage cannot be rendered pervious by the specified prac-

* See EXTRACTION.

rice (1563.); an artificial one may be formed.

N O S E - O B S T R U C T I O N .

Definition.

1566. Obstruction (1560.) of the nasal cavity or passage, whether existing in the nostrils, or in the orifices of the communicating ones.

Cure.

1567. No speciality of cure seems to be indicated by mechanical (1561.) nose-obstruction (1566.).

E A R - O B S T R U C T I O N .

Appellations.

COPHOSIS (732.).

DEAFNESS.

Definition.

1568. Obstruction (1560.) of the inter-

* See INCISION.

nal (tuba Eustachiana) or external passage of the ear (meatus auditorius externus).

Cure.

1569. Mechanical (1561.) ear-obstruction (1568.) can only be successfully removed by a surgeon well acquainted with the structure of the organs concerned, by a proper use of a

1. Probe (specilla).
2. Matter injected*.

GULLET-OBSTRUCTION.

Appellations.

DYSPHAGIA.

DYSPHAGY.

Definition.

1570. Obstruction (1560.) of the gullet (oesophagus).

1571. Mechanical (1561.) dysphagy or gullet-obstruction (1570.) most frequently results from matters impacted during eat-

* See INJECTION.

ing, which by contiguity affecting respiration, often suddenly extinguish life (250).

Cure.

1572. Extraction *, the curative indication (1563), is indicated, and may be often effected by

1. A probang, or flexible probe, properly constructed;
2. Oesophagotomy †, when the obstructing matter is in the upper portion of the gullet.

BREATH-OBSTRUCTION.

Appellation.

OBSTRUCTIO TRACHEAE.

Definition.

1573. Obstruction (1560.) of the wind-pipe (trachea).

Cure.

1574. The consequences of obstruction of the upper portion of the wind-pipe may

* See EXTRACTION.

† See OESOPHAGOTOMY.

often receive temporary alleviation, at least,
from

Bronchotomy*.

GALL-OBSTRUCTION.

Appellations.

ICTERUS (719.).

BILE-SWELLING (1275.).

Definition.

1575. Obstruction (1560.) of the gall-
ducts (ductus biliarii).

GUT-OBSTRUCTION.

Appellation.

OBSTRUCTIO INTESTINALIS.

Definition.

1576. Obstruction (1560.) of the in-
testine (intestinum) (1422.).

• See BRONCHOTOMY.

Cure.

1577. Is enterotomy * admissible as a remedy in any case of gut-obstruction (1576.), whether organic or mechanical (1561.)?

URINE-OBSTRUCTION.

Appellations.

ISCHURY (714.).

UROKELE (1278.).

Definition.

1578. Obstruction (1560.) of the urinary passages (viae urinae).

Cure.

1579. Mechanical (1561.) urine-obstruction (1577.) is often created by the stone (958.), the extraction of which is the object, almost universally, of lithotomy *.

* See LITHOTOMY.

* See ENTEROTOMY.

WOMB-OBSTRUCTION.

Definition.

1580. Obstruction (1560.) of the womb (uterus) or its passage (vagina uteri).

1581. Mechanical (1561.) womb-obstruction (1579.) most frequently results from the child (foetus), or after-birth (placenta, secundinae), at the time of parturition (1582.); to remedy which is the sole object of obstetrical surgery or midwifery (obstetricium, ars obstetricia).

PARTURITION.

Appellations.

PARTURITIO.

PARTUS.

ACCOUCHMENT.

BIRTH.

DELIVERY.

LABOUR.

CHILD-BED.

CHILD-BEARING.

IN-LYING.

TRAVAIL.

Definition.

1582. The expulsion of the ripe child and after-birth (1581.) from the womb (1580.).

LABOUR-PAIN.

Appellations.

NISUS PARTURITIONIS.

LABOUR THROE.

THROE.

Definition.

1583. Convulsive (735.) state of the womb, often assisted by a similar state of the abdominal and respiratory muscles, tending mechanically, or by compression, to promote delivery (1582.).

Distinction.

1584. Parturition (1582.), according to facility, may be named

1. Ordinary:
2. Extraordinary.

ORDINARY PARTURITION.

Appellations.

COMMON.

EASY.

NATURAL.

Definition.

1585. Parturition (1582.), the child's head presenting or pointed to the orifice of the womb, and the transmission not uncommonly interrupted*.

* The head of the child, especially in the earlier periods of existence, bears a great proportion to its other parts in size and solidity. The child, therefore, inclosed by vesicular membranes, *decidua, chorion, amnios* (with the *placenta* they are called *secundinae, Parriere-faix, secundines, after-birth*), to which it is connected by a vascular rope, the *umbilical chord*, and floating in serosity termed *liquor amnii, waters*, necessarily assumes a situation as to the womb according to the relative gravity of its parts, viz. the head undermost, or opposed to the internal orifice, the mother supposed to be in the standing attitude; a circumstance very constantly happening, and greatly essential to easy or natural parturition.

The increasing size of the child gradually distending the womb, its neck proportionally shortened, is at last abolished; the internal orifice, become thin and somewhat dilated, permits the finger introduced by the

1586. Ordinary parturition (1585.) cannot be considered as womb-obstruction. It is a healthful action, and requires no assistance from art (1581.).

vagina to perceive the membranes and contiguous head (a mode of investigation peculiarly named *touching*); circumstances which, connected with a painful sensation in the sacral region, extending to the pubis, and aggravated at intervals, indicate instant or approaching parturition.

By distension chiefly the contractile power of the womb is roused, which excites the co-operation of that of the respiratory and abdominal muscles, by whose repeated and astonishingly forceful *misus* or exertions, named *labour-pains* or *throes*, the vesicular distended membranes are proportionally compressed, and protruded through the internal orifice of the womb gradually dilated, so as to form one common opening with that of the basin: The child's head entering its brim can be distinguished through the covering membranes by touching; these at last bursting, the liquor amnii is suddenly effused: Its crown directed downwards and forwards, elevating the external orifice and perineum in the form of a tumor, emerges from under the ossa pubis; the happy prelude of parturition soon to be completed by the expulsion of its other parts, and of the secundines: a painful, sometimes tedious, but spontaneous process, in which the interference of art ought to be regarded as impertinence, not seldom hurtful.

EXTRAORDINARY PARTURITION.

Appellations.

DYSTOCIA.

ATOCIA.

PARTUS DIFFICILIS.

DIFFICULT LABOUR.

NON-NATURAL BIRTH.

Definition.

1587. Parturition (1582.), the transmission of the child uncommonly interrupted or painfully protracted*.

* DYSTOCIA—Dolor uterinus in gravidis cum conatibus parturitionis. SAUVAGESIUS.

DYSTOCIA—Partus laboriosus, difficilis. VOGELIUS.

DYSTOCIA—Dolorifica, laboriosa ultra modum foetus exclusio, aut secundinarum, vel penitus impossibilis. SAGARUS.

DYSTOCIA—Partus difficilis dicitur, quando partus non intra breve et consuetum tempus unius aut aliquot horarum sponte succedit; sed ob certas causas, quae impedimentum inferunt, justo diutius remoratur, et sine auxilio aliorum vix vel prorsus non absolvi potest. Graecis *Dysroxia* appellatur. HEISTERUS.

PARTUS DIFFICILIS.—Si foetus propter ipsius in utero situm, nimiam magnitudinem, vel parturientis

1588. Difficult parturition (1587.), constituting womb-obstruction (1580.), is a legitimate object of art (1581.); the salvation of mother and child is thence, in many instances, only to be derived,

Distinction.

1589. Difficult parturition (1587.) is distinguished and named

1. Lingular :
2. Preternatural.

deformitatem, aliudve impedimentum, naturaliter expelli nequeat, Partus *difficilis* dici possit.

SPECIES of Dystocia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

Dystociae ex parte matris.

1. Dystocia a debilitate. *Mauriceau.*
2. Dystocia a colica. *Ejusdem.*
3. Dystocia a pathemate. *Ejusdem.*
4. Dystocia ab angustia. *Ejusdem.*
5. Dystocia ab hysteroloxia.

Dystociae culpa foetus.

6. Dystocia a mole foetus. *Mauriceau.*
7. Dystocia a foetu mortuo. *Funckeri.*
8. Dystocia a foetus situ. *Mauriceau.*

Accouchemens contre nature.

9. Dystocia a secundinis elapsis. *Ejusdem.*
10. Dystocia a mola. *Ejusdem.*

ATOCIA—Partus difficillimus, qui sine arte prorsus absolvi non potest. VOGELIUS.

LINGERING PARTURITION.

Appellations.

LABORIOUS.

NON-NATURAL.

Definition.

1590. Difficult parturition (1587.), the child's head presented or opposed to the orifice of the womb.

Causes.

1591. It is exceedingly important to detect the causes (55.) producing lingering parturition (1590.), because, till this is effected, a just practice cannot be instituted. The principal ones are,

On the part of the mother,

1. Narrow basin (1557.):
2. Rigidity:
3. Hysteroloxys (1419.):
4. Defect of throes (1583.):

On the part of the child,

5. Deformity:
6. Shortening of the umbilical chord.

1. *Narrow bason.**Symptoms.*

1592. Symptoms of narrow bason (1591.) creating womb-obstruction (1580.) are,

1. The child's head remaining uncommonly long at the brim of the bason, notwithstanding a succession of throes (1583.) sufficiently coercive, and full dilatation of the internal orifice :

2. Tumefaction (772.) of the integuments of the child's head, and overlapping of the bones of the skull.

1593. Absolute certainty of the existence of narrow bason (1592.), and even of its degree, is acquired by mensuration effected by

1. The hand :

2. A graduated probe * :

3. A special pelvimeter †.

1594. The shortest diameter of the bason, at its brim, being three inches, expe-

* I have marked a scale of inches, &c. on the female catheter for this purpose.

† See M. COUTOULY's *Drawing and Description of a Pelvimeter.*

rience shews to be the least dimension capable to transmit the child's head, or to permit parturition (1582:)*.

* The proper adult female basin, at its brim, may be regarded as an ellipsis, or oval figure, whose longest diameter, five inches and one quarter, extends betwixt the ossa ilia; its shortest one, four inches and one quarter, stretches betwixt the sacrum and symphysis of the ossa pubis; the distance of the extremity of the os coccygis and juncture of the ossa pubis is nearly five inches, that of the tubera ischiorum from one another nearly four inches: Behind, where the basin is very considerably concave, its depth is six inches; at its sides, four inches; at its fore part, two inches. A small variation of these dimensions may exist without materially affecting parturition. A line parallel to and in the axis of the pelvis nearly passes through the anus.

The child's head resembles an oblong spheroid, whose circumference is nearly fifteen inches; its longest axis, extending from sinciput to occiput, five inches; its shortest one, from ear to ear, four inches. These dimensions vary like those of the cavity of the pelvis: The unossified juncture of its bones renders it capable of suffering with impunity surprising alteration of form, and of accommodating itself to the size of the basin.

It is evident, from considering the respective dimensions of the child's head and basin, that the former can only enter the brim of the latter, and be transmitted by a coincidence of their longest axis and longest diameter. The point at which the neck joins the head, and the manner of the articulation, ne-

Practice.

1595. The degree of narrow basin (1592.) ascertained to be compatible with the progress of parturition (1582.), attempts may be made, in the most gentle and cautious manner, to promote the transmission of the child by the influence of

1. The hand :

2. The lever (*vectis*) : This may be regarded as an artificial hand, and to which the mother's parts are never to afford resistance as a fulcrum.

3. The forceps: These may be considered as a pair of artificial hands. Their action is most beneficial when the child's face is lodged in the concavity of the sacral bone (os sacrum) †.

cessarily determines its vertex to point obliquely and laterally downwards after entering the pelvis; this is perceived by touching. Their relative form occasions the vertex to be turned forward, and the face consequently lodged in the sacral concavity; the vertex then emerges from the os externum, as already described.

Le diametre qui traverse la tete d'un enfant a sa naissance a pour le moins *trois pouces un quart*. *Recherches sur la Section du Symphyse du Pubis*, par M. ALPHONSE DU ROI, &c. p. 33.

† To the Forceps first invented by Chamberlain,

1596. The degree of narrow basin (1592.) ascertained to be incapable of admitting the transmission of the child, womb-obstruction (1580.) may be diminished and removed by

1. The separation of the share-bones () from one another, imparting augmentation to the basin * :

2. The Caesarian section, or forming a chirurgic opening through the abdominal containing parts and womb, by which the child and after-birth may be extracted * :

3. Embryotomy, or diminishing the volume of the child, particularly of its head, by evacuating the brain *.

1597. Of the specified expedients (1596.) for relieving womb-obstruction (1580.), it is obvious, that the first and second aim at the preservation of mother and child, and the third at that of the mother only.

and published by Chapman, and which have suffered a variety of modification, D. LEAK has added a third blade, which he supposes in some cases may extend their utility.

• See EXTRACTION.

2. *Rigidity.**Symptoms.*

(1598. Rigidity of the mother's parts (1591.), particularly of the internal orifice, causing lingering parturition (1590.), is discovered by

1. The mother's being past the meridian of life, and never having been before in child-bed :

2. The comparatively resistant and undilated condition of the parts, although the urgency of the throes (1583.) have been great and continued :

3. The absence of other causes.

Practice.

1599. Rigidity (1598.) is a cause of lingering parturition (1590.) much less formidable than narrow basin (1592.), and generally is surmountable by protracted distension, the organs concerned being constituted to yield gradually, a change that may perhaps be promoted by

1. Blood-letting (116.), when the mother is strong and plethoric.

2. Anodynes (119.) in proper form locally applied.

3. Emollients (122.), particularly fat oil, pure and bland, topically administered.

1600. The specified expedients (1599.) adopted separately, or in combination, with due perseverance, are always likely to supersede the harsh necessity of incision*, an inauspicious practice.

3. *Hysteroloxys.*

Symptoms.

1601. Structure and experience combine to manifest, that seldom can, or does, hysteroloxys (1591.), an obvious affection, create lingering birth (1590.), notwithstanding the opposite sentiments of some observers†.

Practice.

1602. The method of cure of hysteroloxys has been taken notice of (1357.).

4. *Defect of Throe.*

Symptoms.

1603. A defect of labour-pain (1583.) is the slightest of the enumerated causes.

* See SMELLIE's *Cases*.

† See DEVENTER's *Works*.

of lingering birth (1590.). Its existence is self-evident.

Practice.

1604. For the most part, defect of throe (1603.) spontaneously ceases: arising from inanition and weakness, benefit will be derived from a due use of

1. Nutrients (103.):
2. Cordials (120.).

5. Deformity of the Child.

Symptoms.

1605. The principal deformity of the child giving lingering labour (1590.) is head-hydrocele (1204, 1293.). Its existence is easily detected, the other causes being absent (1591.).

Practice.

1606. Womb-obstruction (1580.) depending on head-hydrocele (1204.) is removed by executing the method of cure (1295.) of that affection (28.). Presuming, in the first instance, that it may be external (1293.), and forming an opening in the integuments only, is a safe and

humane experiment, and may sometimes preserve life.

6. *Shortening of the Umbilical Chord.*

Symptoms.

1607. Shortening of the umbilical chord results from its being accidentally twisted about the child's neck. It is detected, the other causes being absent, by the child's head arrived near to the external orifice suffering much retraction in the intervals of the throes (1583.).

Practice.

1608. As soon as the child's head emerges from the external orifice, the impediment to parturition (1582.), resulting from the twisting of the umbilical chord, is removed by dividing it in the most accessible point.

Combination.

1609. A combination of the specified causes of lingering parturition (1590.) does not create much diversity of practice.

PRETERNATURAL PARTURITION.

Definition.

1610. Difficult parturition (1587.), the child's head not presented or opposed to the internal orifice of the womb.

1611. The oval form of the child, its limbs contracted, and of the cavity of the womb, seldom permits the former to assume a position transverse to the latter. Accordingly, when the head is not presented to the internal orifice, the superior parts of the trunk, an arm, a shoulder, or the inferior ones, a leg or breech, are opposed to it.

Symptoms.

1612. A knowledge of the existence of preternatural parturition (1610.), and information as to the part of the child presenting, is acquired by,

1. Touching :
2. Inspection, sometimes.

Practice.

1613. Experience shews, that parturition (1582.) may happily be accomplished

without art, notwithstanding the inferior parts (1611.) of the trunk of the child are presented to the internal orifice. The legs and arms reflected along the trunk and head increasing the impaction (1580.), may be extracted in succession, by guiding the feet gently to the posterior part of the external orifice (perinaeum), when the knees are apparent at its anterior part; and the hands in the same way as soon as the elbows can be reached by the forefingers of the surgeon.

1614. Structure affords an insuperable impediment to transmission of the child through the basin, when the superior parts of the trunk are presented to the internal orifice, till its position be changed by turning.

TURNING.

Definition.

1615. Altering the position of the child in the womb, in order to facilitate parturition (1582.), or substituting the feet or legs for the superior parts of the trunk.

Manner.

1616. The direction of the axis of the basin and womb (with which the hand or instruments introduced ought to coincide) demonstrates the necessary attitude of the mother during turning (1615.) to be lying on her side, or resting on her knees and elbows. The hand besmeared with bland oil, and formed like a cone, in the most delicate and cautious manner carried into the cavity of the womb, seizes one or both of the feet of the child (carefully distinguishing these from the hands), and with appropriated exertion guides them into the passage (1580.), and judiciously cooperates with the throes (1583.) till parturition (1582.) be completed, unless it is discovered that the face of the child is towards the belly of the mother; a circumstance that indicates the propriety of turning the child in the axis of the basin, so as to give the face an opposite position, by which it falls into the concavity of the sacral bone, and facilitates the transmission.

1617. The umbilical chord falling down before the child's head into the passage,

and the pushing of it upwards not practicable, ought justly to be deemed a preternatural position demanding turning (1615.), because it is liable to compression, which may prove fatal to the child.

A Plurality of Children.

1618. Two or more children in the womb at one time is an accident that does not afford much embarrassment of practice, which ought to be accommodated, as taught, to the circumstances of each.

Expulsion of the After-birth.

1619. Till the umbilical chord is destroyed, the after-birth (1581.) is justly regarded as a part of the child. Its expulsion is effected by the same energy that expelled the child (1583.), and, in general, no assistance is required. If uncommon detention (deuteria) or flooding (246.) make artifice necessary, the traction ought to be gentle, and in a just direction. Rudeness may induce inversion (1409.), or other fatal injury.

1620. Organic (1561.) womb-obstruction (1580.) residing in its tubes (tubae

fallopia) or elsewhere, occasioning sterility (715.) and other morbid effects, require diligent investigation.

CATARACT.

Appellations.

SUFFUSIO.

GLAUCOSIS. *Hippoc.*

HYPOCHYSIS. *Galen.*

GLAUCOMA.

GUTTA OPACA.

CATARACTE.

Definition.

1621. Obstruction (1560.) of the passage of the light to the eye (retina), arising from obvious opacity of the crystalline humour (lens crystallina) or its capsule, or of both *.

* CATARACTA—Visus debilitas ob maculam opacam pone pupillam. SAUVAGESIUS.

CATARACTA—Visus privatio cum vitio observabili. LINNAEUS.

CATARACTA—Caecitas cum obscurata lente retro pupillam conspicua. VOGELIUS.

Diagnostic.

1622. Cataract (1621.) is generally of a gray pearl-like or straw colour: What

CATARACTA—Visus debilitas vel abolitio ob maculam opacam post pupillam positam, seu opacitatem lentis crystallinae. SAGARUS.

SUFFUSIO—Graecis ὑπόχυσις vel ὑπόχυμα, aliis cataracta, dicitur, si vel lens χρυσταλλῶδης, vel ejus velamenta, tunica ἀραχνῶδης, qua includitur δαλῶδης, qua vitrei sinus, cui lens insidit, cingitur, quas naturaliter perlucens esse oportet, opacae factae se luci opponunt, et hanc per sui medium non transmittunt. PLATNERUS.

GLAUCOMA cognoscitur colore subcoeruleo, volumine lentis minore, opacitate, duritie. Sedes in humore vitreo. SAGARUS.

GLAUCOMA—Since glaucoma is no other disease than cataract, the distinction of these two distempers must at once be discarded as merely imaginary. SHARP.

GLAUCOME—Alteration de crystallin, que devient opaque, et de couleur azurée, ou de verd de mer, ensuite grisâtre ou blanchâtre. VILLARS.

GLAUCOMA—Opacitas humoris vitrei. PLENCK.

SPECIES of Cataracta, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Cataracta vera. *Maitre-jan.*

Glaucoma. Woolhousii.

some have called black cataract is probably blindness (730.)*. A discrimination may be made by attending to the state of the pupil, which is always dilated during the latter affection.

1623. Concurring arguments evince, that, there is little cause to imagine, that, the crySTALLINE humour incurring the cataractous state (1621.) necessarily suffers a dissolution of its healthful consistence (which indeed sometimes happens: It is then named *milky*), and thereafter gradually becomes hard. This idea seems to have been generally entertained, and pro-

Cataracta virgata. St Yves.

Cataracta purulenta. Maitre-jan.

Cataracta argyriæ. Woolhousii.

Cataracta clavata. Ejusdem.

Cataracta luxata. Maitre-jan.

Cataracta a synchysi. Mauchart.

Cataracta antiglaucoma. Maitre-jan.

3. *Cataracta glaucoma.* Ejusdem.

4. *Cataracta membranosa.* Woolhousii.

5. *Cataracta secundaria.* Hein.

* The whole crySTALLINE is sometimes dissolved into a fluid still preserving its transparency. This kind of alteration, as I take it, forms what is by some called one species of Gutta Serena, by others Black Cataract. POTT.

bably has given occasion to denominate it accordingly *ripe* and *unripe* *.

Cure.

1624. Because cataract (1621.) obscures vision by obstructing the progress of the rays of light to the optic nerve (retina), surgery (96.) destroys its living connection with the system, and retires it from the axis of the eye-ball †.

1625. Is there any affinity between cataract (1621.) when fluid and wen, or between it when solid and scirrhusity (1312.)? Is it a fact that cataract displaced suffers gradual solution in the aqueous humour and absorption?

OBLITERATION OF THE PUPIL.

Appellation.

SYNOPSIS.

* See POTT's *Observations on Cataract*.

See SHARP's *Operations of Surgery—Couching*.

† See COUCHING and EXTRACTION.

Definition.

1626. Obstruction of the pupil by concretion.

Cure.

1627. Obliteration of the pupil by concretion (1626.) may indicate incision cautiously conducted so as to render the uvea pervious *.

* See CUTTING OF THE IRIS.

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S U R G E R Y

Definition.

1826. Obliteration of the pupil by con-
traction.

Case.

1826. Obliteration of the pupil by con-
traction (1826). Any increase in the size
of the pupil is to be regarded as a
symptom.

The following are the

causes of the disease.

1. Inflammation of the iris.

2. Inflammation of the cornea.

3. Inflammation of the lens.

4. Inflammation of the vitreous body.

5. Inflammation of the retina.

6. Inflammation of the optic nerve.

7. Inflammation of the optic chiasm.

8. Inflammation of the optic tract.

E L E M E N T S

O F

S U R G E R Y.

CHIRURGICAL OPERATION.

OPERATION.

Operatio Chirurgica.

1628. *Definition.* ANY remarkable application of chirurgic medicine (96.)*.

* OPERATIO CHIRURGICA—Studiosa solutio continui ad aliquid eximendum, ut *Lithotomia*—Operatio reipsa est vulnus studiose et dextera manu Chirurgi factum. SAGARUS.

OPERATIO CHIRURGICA—On doit entendre, par Operation de Chirurgie, une prudente et methodique application de la main sur le corps de l'homme, pour lui conserver, ou lui rendre la santé. DIONIS.

OPERATIO CHIRURGICA—Artificialis manipulatio, cum vel sine instrumentis, qua morbus aliquis curatur; et vel *manualis* vel *instrumentalis* est. PLENCK.

1629. *Object*.—Operation (1628.) proposes for its object the attainment of

1. Preservation of life (25.):
2. Restoration of function:
3. Recovery of form:

Otherwise it is nugatory and cruel*.

1630. *Modè*.—Ostentation and hurry in operation (1628.) may create danger, and even induce death (26.); the first always degrades the operator in the estimation of the discerning, the last is in opposition to the spirit of the science, of which he can only be regarded as an unworthy retainer. *Festina lente* is an excellent maxim †.

1631. *Modifications*.—Operation, (1628.) according to object (1629.) and circumstances, admits of several modifications, which,

* Chirurgo omni suae artis usu, vitae partium quascurat utilitatis, et formae naturalis, conservationi sedulo consulendum est. CELSUS.

† Je suis persuadé, que le desir d'acquérir cette fausse gloire, que le public donne a la celerité d'un operateur, a fait perir plus des malades qu'aucune mauvaise manœuvre. POUTAU *Mélang. de Chirurg.* p. 209.

in all their variety, may be arranged under the following heads:

1. DELIGATION.
2. AMPUTATION.
3. INCISION.
4. EXTRACTION.
5. RECTIFICATION.
6. CAUTERIZATION.
7. INTRODUCTION *.

* The Operations of Surgery have been arranged under the six following heads—a plan which does not entirely coincide with the principles adopted in these Elements.

1. SYNTHESIS—The conjunction of divided parts.
 2. DIAERESIS—The division of parts morbidly or preternaturally concreted.
 3. EXAERESIS—The extirpation of parts morbidly affected.
 4. APHAERESIS—The amputation of whole members or parts become diseased.
 5. DIORTHOSIS—The reposuion of parts displaced.
 6. PROSTHESIS—The substitution of artificial parts.
- HEISTERI *Institut. Chirurg.*

M. DIONIS affirms, that all the variety of Chirurgical Operation may be reduced to four of the specified heads.

“ Toutes les Operations de la Chirurgie se reduisent sous quatre especes; dont la premiere rejoint ce qui a ete separé, et se nomme *Synthese*; la second divise les parties dont l'union est contraire à la santé, et

I. DELIGATION.

Deligatio.

1632. *Definition.*—Operation (1628.) producing,

1. Compression, or
2. Retention.

1633. *Forms.*—The most noted forms of deligation (1632.) are,

1. Bandaging :
2. Suture.

BANDAGE.*Fascia.**Fillet.*

1634. *Definition.*—A portion of flexible material, generally cloth or leather, calculated for forming deligation (1632.).

1635. To bandage (1634.) are occasionally subservient

celle-la s'appelle *Diaerese* ; la troisieme, qu'on a comprise par le mot d'*Exaerese*, ote ce qui est etranger ; et la quatrieme, qu'on appelle *Prosthese*, adjoute ce qui y manque."

Cours d'Operations—Premiere Demonstration.

1. Pledget (plumaceolum, pulvillus, glomus) formed of lint, rag, or other soft matter :

2. Compress (splenium) formed of cloth, leather, &c.

3. Splint (ferula), consisting of rigid or resistant substance,—pasteboard, leather, wood, &c.

4. Machine (ferramentum, machina) of various material and form, according to destination.

BANDAGING.

Vinctura.

Binding up.

1636. *Definition.*—An accommodated and scientific application of bandage (1634.)

1637. *Varieties.*—The principal varieties of bandage (1634.) are,

1. Roller (fascia circularis), which, according to the mode of application, form, &c. is named

a. Tournequet (torculum) :

b. Spiral (fascia spiralis repens) :

c. Figure 8 :

d. Spica, which is single or double, scapular or inguinal :

- e. Uniting (*fascia uniens*) :
- f. Six, &c. headed (*fascia fex, &c. capitum*) :
- 2. Great head-bandage (*capitium magnum*) :
- 3. Triangular head-bandage (*capitium triangulare*) :
- 4. Eye-bandage (*monoculus, binoculus*).
- 5. Sling or stirrup (*funda, capistrum*).
- 6. Mask :
- 7. Scapulary and napkin (*scapularis cum mantili*) :
- 8. Scarf (*mitella*) :
- 9. T. Bandage (*fascia Heliodori*) :
- 10. Truss or suspensory (*suspensoria*) :
- 11. Stump-bandage :
- 12. Fracture-bandage.

1638. The influence of many of the specified varieties (1637.) of bandage is excellently afforded by the nightcap, waistcoat and drawers.

SUTURE.

Sutura.

Ligatio.

Sewing.

Ligature.

Tying.

Stitch.

1639. *Definition.* Deligation (1632) procured by stitch or ligature.

1640. *Distinction.* Suture is distinguished into

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. False, | 2. True, |
| <i>Sicca,</i> | <i>Cruenta,</i> |
| <i>Dry :</i> | <i>Bloody.</i> |

The former, which is really bandage (1634.), is constituted by straps proportionally strong and numerous, passed or tied over the reposed lips of wound (1441.), supported by portions of cloth or leather properly shaped, and glued or adhering to the adjoining surface. The latter, by threads, proportionally thick and strong, transfixing the reposed lips of wound by means of a needle, generally a crooked one. According to mode, it is named,

1. Interrupted (*sutura nodosa*), when it consists of one or more detached stitches at proportioned distance, according to the extent and direction of wound (1441), and tied over its approximated edges immediately, or over interposed rag or lint :

2. Quilled (*sutura clavata*), which differs from the interrupted variety only in the circumstance of the extremities of the

thread forming it being fixed on pieces of quill or the like (*clavi*), placed on each side of wound near its margin, instead of being tied over it:

3. Glovers (*futura pellionum*): This consists in a series of connected or continued stitches forming a seam:

4. Twisted (*futura tortilis*), formed by regularly twisting a thread about one or more pins of gold or silver passed transversely through the approximated edges of wound.

5. Styptic (*futura styptica*): It consists in inclosing a bleeding vessel in a stitch generally formed by two semicircular motions of a crooked needle. A hook (*tenaculum*) or artery-forceps are requisite to draw the vessel beyond the surface of wound, when none of the neighbouring parts are to be included. As no needle is thus necessary, it is literally tying or ligature*.

* This variety of Suture, from its being chiefly employed to restrain hæmorrhage, seems to merit the appellation of *styptic*, and from its importance worthy to be ranked with the others.

See Mr AIKEN (an ingenious Surgeon of Warrington) his *Treatise on the Ligature of Arteries*.

1641. *Effect.*—False is preferable to true suture (1640.) as a retentive application to wound (1441.); with a view to expedite cicatrization (1443.); the last is almost constantly and necessarily unsuccessful. A combination of both may often be effectually adopted.

GUT-SUTURE.

Enteroraphia.

Enteroraphy.

1642. *Definition.*—Suture (1639.) applied to be retentive of wound (1441.) of the intestine.

1643. *Mode.*—Gut-suture (1642.), an operation (1628.) rarely occurring, is most properly effected by glovers stitch (1640.). A portion of the thread is left at each extremity of the seam, to connect it to the necessarily pre-existing wound (1441.) of the abdominal containing parts till concretion accede. When this organ is divided entirely, it is proposed to procure retention (1451.) by introducing the extremity of the superior portion a little

way into the cavity of the inferior corresponding one, and applying two stitches of interrupted future (1640.) A paper tube lodged within the gut at the wounded part has been suggested as an assisting means*.

BELLY-SUTURE.

Gastrophia.

Gastrophyl.

1644. *Definition.*—Suture (1639.) formed upon wound (1441.) of the abdominal containing parts.

1645. *Mode.*—A combination of twisted and false suture (1640.) is most likely to prove fully retentive of wound (1441.) of the belly.

NAVEL-TYING.

1646. *Definition.*—Ligature (1639.) formed upon the umbilical chord at the time of parturition (1582.).

* See PLENER's *Compend. Institut. Chirurg.* p. 84.

1647. *Mode.*—The motion of the blood is so vivid in the umbilical arteries of the new-born child as to require ligature (1639.) to prevent fatal haemorrhage (137.). A thread of proper thickness is securely tied around the umbilical chord, about two fingers breadth from the navel, beyond which it is divided by the scissars. The adhering portion being caducous soon shrinks.

ANEURYSM-OPERATION.

1648. *Definition.*—Ligature (1639.) formed upon an artery (20.), above and below aneurysm (1159.).

1649. *Mode.*—Previous to aneurysm-operation (1648.) the diseased artery is carefully separated by dissection from the contiguous parts. It has been ingeniously proposed to preserve it pervious in the case of spurious aneurysm (1169.) by twisted future (1649.) *.

* Mr LAMBERT, an eminent surgeon in Newcastle, proposed and attempted this practice.

CROSS-STITCH.

Crucial Suture.

1650. *Definition.*—Suture (1639.) of the interrupted kind (1640.) formed upon a stump (*truncus*) with a view to prevent retraction of the integuments*.

ROYAL STITCH.

*Punctum aureum.**Sutura regia.*

1651. *Definition.*—Suture (1639.) instituted to produce the radical cure of rupture (1346.) †.

* See SHARP'S *surgery-amputation*.

† See PAREY'S *opera chirurgie*, p. 242.

See POTT'S *works*, vol. ii. p. 175.

II. AMPUTATION.

Excisio.

Amputatio.

Excision.

Cutting-off.

1652. *Definition.*—Destruction of the vital connection of a part or member with the system to which it belongs.

1653. *Principles.*—A successful institution of amputation (1652.) demands ultimate attention to the point or line in which it is formed in respect to

1. Disease (28.) indicating it.

2. Future function.

3. Form of the section or wound (1441).

And to

4. Preventing haemorrhage (137.) during performance.

1654.—1. *Disease indicating amputation* (1652.)—The complete removal of morbid parts is essential to amputation (1652.), which proves beneficial by substituting wound (1441.): it is therefore to be most sedulously studied.

1655. 2.—*Function after amputation* (1652.)
—Every point and organ of the system (23.) manifestly contributing to general function, an encroachment by amputation (1652.) on the sound structure (15.) infers wanton and unjustifiable injury. The ordinary points, in which the extremities are amputated, are, a little above the wrist, elbow, ankle, and knee, and below the elbow and knee. The distance may be varied according to circumstances: preserving the insertion of the muscles extending and bending the fore arm and leg is a useful measure, because it prevents derangement that might otherwise ensue.

1656. Solid argument is wanting to evince the impropriety of performing amputation at or in a joint: some recent experiments have been made respecting this important point, in the shoulder and hip ones*.

* See Mr WHITE's *Cases in Surgery*, p. 57.

Mr KERR, Surgeon of Northampton hospital, amputated the leg of a girl, in the hip-joint: She died in twelve days; but this event seems justly imputable to other causes. See *Medical Comment*. vol. v.

1657.—3. *Form of the amputative wound* (1652)—Cicatrization (1443.), being the concretion of the wounded integuments over the subjacent parts, is expeditious in proportion to their preservation; a circumstance as much as possible to be consulted, particularly by due attention to their contractility; because experience has manifested, sometimes fatally, that an opposite conduct creates a pointed or pyramidal stump in every respect injurious. Hence the propriety of a double*, or rather triple, but

That amputation in the joint of the hip is not an impracticable operation (although it be a dreadful one) I very well know. (I cannot say that I have ever done it, but I have seen it done, and am very sure I shall never do it, unless it be on the dead body. The parallel that is drawn between this operation and that in the joint of the shoulder will not hold. POTT's *Works*, vol. iii. p. 412.

* CHESELDEN has the honour of reviving the use of Double Incision of the soft parts in Amputation; a rational practice, not obscurely taught by CELSUS. "Inter sanam et vitiatam partem incidenda scalpello caro usque ad os; reducenda ab ea sana caro, et circa os subsecanda est, ut ea quoque parte aliquid ossis nudetur; dein id ferrula praeacidendum quam proxime sanæ carni etiam inhaerenti. Cutis, sub ejusmodi curatione, laxa esse debet, ut quam maxime os undique contegatur," whose sentiment seems not to be generally understood.

more properly tripartite section of the component parts of a limb respectively. (1)

FLAP-AMPUTATION.

Amputation à lambeaux.

1658. *Definition.*—Amputation (1652.) in which a projecting portion or flap of the soft parts is preserved, generally one on each side*.

1659. *Mode.*—So important have the advantages derivable from a proper form (1657.) of amputative wound appeared, that flap-amputation (1658.) had been devised, and likewise crucial stitches (1650.); practices justly superseded by the tripartite section (1657.), because more of the soft parts can

* It appears that the Flap-mode of Amputation was suggested by LOWDHAM, an English surgeon, afterwards improved by M. M. VERDUIN, SABOURIN, VERMALE, LA FAYE, O'HALLORAN: This last recommends postponing the application of the flaps till suppuration be established, as a grand improvement.

See *Memoirs de l'Academie Royale de Chirurgie*, tom. ii. p. 243.

M. O'HALLORAN's *Complete Treatise on Gangrene and Sphacelus, with a New Mode of Amputation.*

be preserved by it, in every point of the circumference of the wound (1441.), than by the flap-method, at its opposite sides.

1660. *Preventing hæmorrhage during amputation* (1652.).—The motion of the blood in the limb the subject of amputation (1652.), and consequently hæmorrhage (137.) during performance, is effectually prevented by the application of tourniquet (1637.) of proper structure: A practice, however simple, that fatally for many ages eluded the invention of surgeons*.

1661. *Mode*.—Amputation (1652.) of a limb is accomplished by a section nearly transverse of

1. The integuments and subjacent cellular substance, which is duly retract-

* Sed (Excisio) cum summo periculo fit; nam facilius ipso opere, vel profusione sanguinis, vel animi desectione, aegri moriuntur. CELSUS.

M. MOREL, during the siege of Besançon, in the 1674, is said to have been the first who employed the tourniquete.

By a simple addition I have improved the common tourniquet, so as to render it preferable to that named PETIT's, or any other.

ed, after proportional dissection from the muscles :

2. The muscular substance, closely to the integuments, properly drawn back and protected :

3. The bone closely to the muscular substance duly retracted, along with the integuments.

1662. *Instruments*.—The section of the soft parts in amputation (1652.) is performed by a circular movement of a large straight knife, formerly variously falci-form (*culter amputatorius*), and that of the bone by a dextrous motion of a straight saw of due size. The retraction of the integuments during the section of the muscular parts is best accomplished by the hands of the assistant; and that of these and the muscles, during the sawing of the bone together, by a metal perforated plate, from office named *retractor*.

1663. From the premised description of amputation (1652.), it is apparent, that, it is intended to obtain a section of the integuments in a point considerably lower than that of the muscles, and a section of

these last in one lower than that of the bone, the limb considered in a perpendicular attitude. In due proportion consists the excellence of the performance; a circumstance which determines the place of incision of all of them respectively.

1664. The wound formed by amputation (1652.), as well in its haemorrhagic as inflamed condition (1444.) is treated and conducted to healing (1443.) as already taught (1446.). Deligation (1632.) not likely to augment retraction of the parts is to be adopted.

SHOULDER-AMPUTATION.

1665. *Definition.*—Amputation (1652.) instituted in the shoulder-joint.

1666. *Speciality.*—The chief speciality* of amputation (1652.) in the shoulder-joint consists in the difficulty of preventing haemorrhage during performance: it results from the form of the parts. This may be surmounted by

* See BROMFIELD'S *Chirurgical Observations*, vol. i. p. 247.

1. Compressing the principal artery as it passes over the first rib, by the fingers, or by a special tournequet (1636.):

2. Tying (1639.) the artery alone in the arm-pit previously, or by aneurysm-operation (1684.):

3. Tying (1639.) the artery temporarily along with a parcel of the adjacent parts, without the use of the knife.

HIP-AMPUTATION.

1667. *Definition.*—Amputation (1652.) instituted in the hip-joint.

1668. *Speciality.*—Like amputation in the shoulder-joint, that in the hip one demands little deviation from the explained principles (1653.). The complex procedure that has been inculcated by some seems to be unnecessary. The chief speciality consists in preventing haemorrhage (137.). The crural artery, as it passes over the edge of the basin (pelvis), admits of full compression from tournequet (1637.) investing the body.

THIGH-AMPUTATION.

Amputatio femoris.

1669. *Definition.*—Amputation (1652.) performed in the thigh.

1670. *Speciality.*—The muscular substance disposed along the thigh-bone is less attached to it posteriorly than anteriorly, divided in a transverse line that upon its back part will suffer greatest retraction, a circumstance which suggests a proportional obliquity in the direction of the incision.

ARM-AMPUTATION.*Amputatio humeri.*

1671. *Definition.*—Amputation (1652.) performed in the arm.

1672. Arm-amputation (1671.) is very analogous to thigh-amputation (1669.).

LEG-AMPUTATION.*Amputatio tibiae.*

1673. *Definition*.—Amputation (1652.) performed in the leg.

1674. *Speciality*.—Obliquity of section of the soft parts, proportioned to their disposition in the calf, and dividing the interosseous substance, which is inaccessible to the amputation knife, by a two-edged one, named catlin (culter anceps) are the chief specialities of leg-amputation (1673.).

FORE-ARM AMPUTATION.

Amputatio cubiti.

1675. *Definition*.—Amputation (1652.) performed in the fore-arm.

1676. *Speciality*.—Fore-arm amputation has the same speciality with leg-amputation (1673.).

UVUL' AMPUTATION.

Amputatio uvulae.

1677. *Definition*.—Amputation (1652.) removing the pap of the throat (uvula).

1678. *Mode*.—Uvul' amputation (1677.) is accomplishable by

1. Incision effected by the knife or scissars :

2. Compression by ligature. This is procurable by the assistance of HILDANUS's ring.

TONSIL-EXTIRPATION.

Amputatio amygdalæ.

1679. *Definition*.—Amputation (1652.) removing a tonsil (amygdala).

1680. *Mode*.—Tonsil-extirpation (1680.) is effected by the same means with uvul' amputation (1677.).

EYE-EXTIRPATION.

Excisio bulbi cancrosi.

1681. *Definition*.—Amputation (1652.) removing an eye-ball.

1682. *Mode*.—When the eye-ball only is diseased, the eye-lids may be preserved, and this deformity be much alleviated.

1683. *Instruments.*—The knife and scissors possessing a proportional lateral curvature are indispensable instruments of eye-extirpation (1681.).

BREAST-AMPUTATION.

Extirpatio mammae.

1684. *Definition.*—Amputation (1652.) removing a breast (mamma).

1685. *Mode.*—When the integuments are not morbid, their dextrous preservation greatly expedites the healing of the wound (1441.) after breast-amputation (1684.). The incision of the integuments of the under part of the breast may be formed before that of the upper one, otherwise the blood obscures the progress of the knife.

AMPUTATION (1652.) OF THE AXILLARY GLANDS.

1686. The axillary glands are often diseased at the same time with those of the breast, and jointly demand excision (1652.),

which may be attained through the wound (1441.) formed by breast-amputation (1684.), or another made in the arm-pit itself. The proximity of large branches of the vascular and nervous system justly dictates due caution in the management of the knife.

YARD-AMPUTATION.

Amputatio penis.

1687. *Definition.*—Amputation (1652.) dividing the yard (penis).

1688. *Mode.*—Yard-amputation (1687.) may be effected by

1. Section, proportional (1657.) and consecutive as to its integuments and cavernous part; or simultaneous as to both:
2. Compression from ligature (1639.), inducing mortification (788.).

CASTRATION.

Castratio.

Emafculation.

1689. *Definition.*—Amputation (1652.) removing a testicle (testis).

1690. *Mode.*—A linear or longitudinal section of the integuments (supposing them not to be tainted) in the course of the spermatic cord, a transverse one of this cord itself, and of the cellular matter connecting the vaginal coat to the external parts, an easy task, constitutes castration (1689.). The spermatic cord and artery may, in the mean time, be compressed by

1. The fingers of an assistant;

2. Ligature:

and, finally, the spermatic artery may be shut by

1. Suture (1639.) involving the spermatic cord altogether:

2. Tying (1639.) affecting the artery only.

NYPHOTOMY.

Nymphotomia.

1691. *Definition.*—Amputation (1652.) removing a nympha.

CATARACT-AMPUTATION.

Extraction }
Depression } *of the Cataract.*
Couching }

1692. *Definition.*—Amputation (1652.) removing the crystalline humour of the eye become cataractous (1621.).

1693. *Mode.*—The cataract (1621.) detached and remaining within the eye-ball is said to be depressed or couched; detached and expelled, it is said to be extracted. The first change is accomplished by a needle-like instrument pushed through the coats of the-ball behind the uvea into the posterior chamber, and cautiously carried into contact with the cataract. The last is effected through an incisive opening of the cornea, parallel to and at its junction with the sclerotis, equalling half its circumference, and of the capsule of the cataract, which is then by gentle and dextrous pressure and artifice extracted. Destroying the capsule of the vitreous humour, and allowing part of this to be effused, is a misfortune often destructive of the eye.

1694. *Instruments*.—Depression of cataract (1621.) is performed by a small perforating instrument named couching needle; and extraction of it by a small knife, while the rolling of the eye is prevented by an eye-holder (*speculum oculi*), or the fingers of an assistant *.

1695. May extraction (1692.) of cataract (1621.) be effected through an opening behind the uvea?

TOOTH-DRAWING.

Evulsio dentis.

Tooth-extraction.

Luxating.

1696. *Definition*.—Amputation (1652.) removing a tooth.

1697. *Mode*.—A line parallel to and passing through the axis of the tooth to be

* I have lately devised new instruments for effecting the extraction of the cataract, with the design principally of superseding the use of the *speculum oculi* (which I have likewise endeavoured to improve), the pressure of which not rarely has destroyed the eye; and of obtaining a more accurate section of its cornea, which repeated experiments on the dead body demonstrate to be productive of the desired effect.

amputated (1652.), the structure (15.) demonstrates to be the best direction in which it can be moved for that purpose. This however is not always practicable, on account of native form, or disease (26.). It becomes therefore necessary to incline it somewhat laterally, either towards the cavity of the mouth, or in an opposite direction : Multiplied experiments have evinced, that, a cautious motion of it in both is a safe practice.

1698. *Instruments.* — Numerous instruments have been invented for tooth-amputation (1696.), named Pelicanus, Pes Capri, &c. Of these, the hook and lever, commonly called the key-instrument (*clavis Anglicana*), is the most generally applicable and powerful, and therefore most commonly employed : Unless, however, it be very well accommodated as to size, properly and dextrously managed, it moves the tooth in a very unfavourable direction †.

† I have invented several tooth-extractors, with a view to attain, as much as mechanism can afford, the advantages of proper direction in tooth-amputation, while the gum and socket are protected as fully as

1699. A decayed or rotten (1519.) tooth, named stump, is most commodiously and safely displaced (1697.) by the same method and instruments enumerated for the drawing of an entire one: A pointed lever or punch and forceps will be additionally useful.

LIPOM-AMPUTATION.

Amputatio Lipomatis.

1700. *Definition.*—Amputation (1652.) removing lipom (1325.).

1701. *Mode.*—Preserving the integuments, which in general are not diseased, by dextrous dissection, greatly abridges the time of healing (1443.) of the wound (1441.) consequent to amputation of lipom (1700.)

POLYPE-AMPUTATION.

Extirpatio Polypi.

may be. They cannot be verbally described. A description of some of them has been published in *Essays and Cases in Surgery.*

1702. *Definition.*—Amputation (1652.) of polype. (1328.).

1703. *Mode.*—It has already been remarked, that the most common mode of polype-amputation (1702.) is ligature (1639.).

1704. *Instruments.*—A double tube, in which a piece of gold or silver wire is lodged, instead of a thread, to inclose and compress the peduncle of polype, is the best instrument for forming ligature (1639.) † Peculiar forceps are invented for its eradication (1309.).

WART-AMPUTATION.

1705. *Definition.*—Amputation (1652.) removing wart (1340.).

† M. LEVRET seems to have been the author of the double tube for effecting the ligature of polype. See *Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Surgery.*

Scissars with probe points, or peculiarly concealed in a case, constitute an instrument that may be successfully employed for the excision of polype in some situations.

III. INCISION.

*Inciso.**Paracentesis.**Perforation.**Puncture.**Tapping.**Piercing.**Wounding.*

1706. *Definition.*—The formation of a chirurgic opening or division by the knife in any point of the animal Body.

1707. *Varieties.*—Incision (1706.) admits numerous varieties, which deserve to be enumerated and considered: Many of them are of difficult and delicate execution, and have a powerful influence as remedies (91.).

BLOOD-LETTING.

*Emissio sanguinis.**Bleeding.*

1708. *Definition.*—Incision (1706.) formed in any point of the vascular system,

with a view to the evacuation of blood (22.).

1709. *Distinction*.—According to place and manner, blood-letting (1708.) is named

1. Phlebotomy :
2. Arteriotomy :
3. Scarification.

PHLEBOTOMY.

Phlebotomia.

Venaesection.

Phlebotomie.

Venaesection.

1710. *Definition*.—Blood-letting (1708.) performed in a vein (22.).

1711. *Principles*.—A successful execution of phlebotomy (1710.) results from mature attention to

1. Selection of a vein (22.).
 2. Method of distension, and its degree.
 3. Instrument.
 4. Size
 5. Direction
- } of wound.

6. Mode.
7. Deligation (1632.).
8. Accidents.

1712. 1. *Selection of a vein.*—Anatomy (16.) regulates the choice of a vein for phlebotomy (1711.). The external jugular veins, those situated at the bending of the arm, exterior to the tendon of the biceps muscle, and upon the upper part of the foot, and near the ankle, being considerably remote from the larger branches of the arterial and nervous systems, are commonly selected for the subject of venaesection (1710.). Dexterity joined with caution may safely perform it in any situation of vein †.

1713. 2. *Method of distension, and its degree.*—Experience shews, that, a considerable distension of a vein to be opened by phlebotomy (1710.) is necessary to afford resistance to the instrument performing it,

† Is not phlebotomy practicable with safety in the internal jugular vein, at its inferior part, near the clavicle, immediately to the insertion of the sterno-cludo mastoid muscle into that bone? and may not a more sudden depletion of the vessels of the head, in the apoplectic state, be obtained, than from any other point of the venous system?

in order to prevent transfixing; and that this may be commodiously procured by a fillet (1634.) compressing the veins, while it does not much affect the arteries, applied nearer to the heart (22.) than the point to be wounded. Additional distension, when necessary, may be obtained by the stimulant action of fire or heated water, communicated by a sponge, or by immersion. The proper degree of distension is ascertained by the touch †.

1714. 3. *Instrument.*—A modification of the knife named lancet (phlebotomus, lanceola) is the instrument (128.) employed for performing blood-letting (1708.), which, according to construction, is named

1. Common or French,

2. Springed or German:

While each possesses peculiar advantages, the former is most generally employed.

1715. 4. *Size of wound.*—The diameter

† A particular collar, with a pad on each side corresponding to the jugular veins, has been invented to procure their distension. See *Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Surgery*, vol. iv.

of the vein selected for phlebotomy (1710.) regulates the size of wound; because it is manifest, that, the diameter of the stream of blood cannot be greater than that of the vessel transmitting it.

1716. 5. *Direction of wound.*—Although a wound parallel to the axis of a vein is more favourable to the suppression of the consequent haemorrhage (137.), yet, in general, a phlebotomical one (1710.) may be somewhat oblique, because this is more certainly inflicted and patent.

1717. 6. *Mode.*—The common lancet (1714.), whatever be its general form, ought to be exceedingly acute; for performing the act of phlebotomy (1710.) it is most commodiously held between the finger and thumb of either hand (the phlebotomist ought to be ambidextrous), supported by the middle and ring fingers; its point averted from any adjoining artery, is now cautiously urged into the cavity of the vein, and a wound of the specified dimension and form produced (1715.); while the integuments are properly sustained by the thumb of the other hand so as

to preserve a coincidence between the orifice in these and that in the vein.

1718. 7. *Deligation*.—A compress applied over the wound formed by blood-letting (1708.), and supported by a limber roller (1637.), upon the elbow and ankle, giving this the form of the figure 8 (1637.); contributes to security against return of hæmorrhage (137.).

1719. 8. *Accidents*.—Aneurysm (1159.), ecchymom (1289.), and inflammation (776.), are the most likely accidents to supervene upon the celebration of blood-letting (1708.); of which the first is the most formidable; the second is the result of a want of coincidence of the wounded parts; and the third most commonly the result of injured nerve. They respectively require their suited management †.

† Whenever there has been extraordinary pain at the time of the operation of bleeding in the arm, I take it for granted, that the lancet has touched a nerve, and not a tendon, as is commonly supposed. And we all know, that the alarming symptoms which sometimes happen after bleeding, are oftener owing to some circumstance of the patient's constitution.

ARTERIOTOMY.

*Arteriotomia.**Arteriotomie.*

1720. *Definition*—Blood-letting (1708.) practised from an artery (22.).

1721. *Principles*.—A perfect performance of arteriotomy is effected nearly on the same principles as phlebotomy (1710.). The chief specialities are in

1. Selection of an artery :
2. Mode and instrument :
3. Deligation.

1722. 1. *Selection of an artery*.—The remarkable pulsatory action of the larger arterial ramifications, and the consequent vivid motion of their blood, necessarily producing a difficulty of staying haemorrhage (137.) from a wound in them, however small, is a circumstance which has nearly restricted arteriotomy (1720.) to the temporal branch of the carotid artery.

than to any unfortunate or unskilful way of performing the operation. Dr HUNTER's *Medical Comment*. p. 67.

1723. 2. *Mode and instrument.*—Arteriotomy (1720.) may be performed by cutting the integuments and artery at the same time, or in succession, by the use of the common lancet (1714.), or any other pointed instrument.

1724. 3. *Deligation.*—Little difficulty attends the staying of hæmorrhage after arteriotomy (1720.) justly performed in the temporal artery. Deligation specified after phlebotomy (1710.) being found inadequate, assistance may be derived from the tournequet (1637.) *.

1725. Arguments adduced to evince, that, peculiar advantages result from abstraction of blood from the arterial system (22.), are by no means conclusive. Arteriotomy (1720.) is therefore very seldom practised.

* Dr BUTTER has invented a special bandage to be used after arteriotomy. It is no more than a slight alteration of Petit's tournequete. It may be usefully applied to other parts of the body to restrain hæmorrhage.

SCARIFICATION.

*Scarificatio.**Scarifying.*

1726. *Definition.*—Blood-letting (1708.) performed in consequence of the infliction of small wounds.

MOIST CUPPING.

*Cucurbita cruenta.**Ventouse humide.**Cupping.*

1727. *Definition.*—Scarification (1726.) promoted by the influence of an exhausted receiver (cucurbita, cup).

DRY CUPPING.

*Cucurbita sicca.**Ventouse seche.*

1728. *Definition.*—Application of the exhausted receiver (1728.) without scarification (1726.).

1729. *Mode.*—Moist cupping (1727.) is

performable upon almost any point of the cutaneous surface. The influence of dry cupping (1728.) is sometimes premised to scarification to procure determination of blood and distension of its vessels.

1730. *Instruments*.—Scarifying (1726.) is performed by a special instrument named scarificator (cubus scarificatorius), which is a combination of lancets rapidly moved by a strong spring. The cup (1727.), formed generally of glass, of various size and shape, is exhausted by

1. The air-pump or sucker.
 2. Fire or heat inducing rarefaction of the contained air.
- The former method seems to be the most commodious and efficient.

Leeching.

1731. *Definition*.—Blood-letting (1708.) performed by a leech (sanguifuga).

1732. Leeching (1731.) is peculiarly excellent, because it gives no uncommon irritation, and may of course be per-

formed from the very seat of inflammation (776.).

ONCOTOMY.

Oncotomia.

Kirfotomia.

1733. *Definition.* — Incision (1706.) or chirurgic opening (843.) of imposthume (786.), or humoral swelling (774.) in general.

1734. *Mode and Instruments.* — The direction of the opening (1733.) formed into humoral swelling ought, if circumstances permit, to be longitudinal as to the body, and its size and situation to be favourable to afford easiest vent to the fluid to be discharged. A small knife (scalpellum), a large lancet (1714.), a grooved or conducting probe (specillum fulcatum), are instruments necessary to the completion of oncotomy (1733.). Other expedients for opening humoral swelling have been enumerated (844.).

DILATATION OF WOUND.

Dilatatio Vulneris.

1735. *Definition.*—Incision (1706.) directed to enlarge and alter the form of wound (1441.).

1736. *Mode and Instruments.*—Dilatation of wound (1441.), as to mode and instruments, much resembles oncotomy (1733.).

TREPANING.

*Trepanatio.**Terebratio.**Operation of Trepan.**Perforation of the skull, &c.*

1737. *Definition.*—Incision (1706.) formed through the skull, or any other bone †.

1738. *Principles.*—The conduct of tre-

† TREPANING—Making one or more orifices through the skull, to admit an instrument for raising any pieces of bone that by violence are beat inwards upon the brain, or to give issue to blood or matter lodged in any part within the cranium. SHARP.

paning (1737.) the skull is diversified according to the structure of

1. The scalp (capillitium).
2. The skull.
3. The membranes of the brain.

1739. 1. *The scalp.* — Facts uniformly testify, that cicatrization (1443.) of wound (1441.), in every situation, is tedious nearly in proportion to the destruction of the integuments: Amputating (1652.) any part of them, therefore, in performing trepanation (1737.) (a destructive practice named scalping), is carefully to be avoided †. Incision curved, straight, or crucial, according to circumstances, affords sufficient access to the bone.

1740. 2. *The skull.* — Special structure (15.) precludes the possibility of forming

† Scalping, preparatory to trepaning, which is strongly inculcated by Mr SHARP and some other modern surgeons, seems not to have been much practised by their predecessors.

Nimis durum videtur, mox angulos sectae cutis forfice praecidere; praestat illos relinquare, et inter eos atque os linamenta ponere. PLATNERI *Instit. Chirurg.* § 565.

a proper chirurgic opening through the skull without the assistance of a circular saw (modiolus), by which excision (1652.) of a piece of it necessarily takes place. A just execution of this step of trepaning business (1737.) requires attention to

1. The selection of place.
2. The mode.
3. The instruments.

1741. 1. *The selection of place.*—The upper portion of the skull alone is accessible to trepaning (1737.): Those parts admit it most favourably which are of equal thickness, and freest from vascular furrows and pits. Dexterity, however, will not hesitate to attempt it, when necessity urges, in the sagittal future itself. Such, however, can seldom exist, because a perforation near it on each side is likely to fulfil every indication (99.). Deliberate progress, and frequent examination, are indispensably necessary. Detaching the membrane of the bone (pericranium) previously to the application of the saw, is not only a needless, but injurious step. Frequent perforations, and elevation of fragments, are not seldom indicated.

1742. 2. *Instruments.* — A trephine or hand-trepan, its saw full-sized and cylindrical, is the instrument employed for cutting the bone in trepaning (1737.): Its center is commonly fixed in a puncture formed by the perforative trepan*. A lever is useful to elevate depressed fragments.

1743. 3. *The membranes of the brain.* — The dura mater may justly be considered as a membrane of the skull, because an intimate vascular connection subsists between them, which ought not to be wantonly destroyed. An opening, when necessary, is formed through it by cautious oblique strokes of the knife †.

1744. Till the object of the operation of trepaning (1737.) is fully attained, some

* TREPANUM, TEREBRA—Il y a trois sortes de Trepan; *Pexfoliatif, le perforatif, et le couronne.* VILLARS.

† Frequent practice of trepaning has enabled me to reduce its instruments to a small number: 1. A knife; 2. A trephine without a center; 3. A lever. The ronge or raspatory, the center and key, and the variously formed lenticulars, are thus discarded.

lint may be interposed between the integuments and bone; afterwards reposition, and the other curative steps of wound, are to be persisted in (1447.).

TREPANING THE UPPER JAW.

1745. *Definition.*—Incision (1706.) formed into the maxillary cavity (antrum maxillaris).

1746. *Place.*—Perforation of the maxillary cavity (1745.) may be formed either through the socket of the corresponding middle or largest grinder (dens molaris), or through the surface of the bone near the zygomatic process. This last is the most eligible point, when the bone is found.

1747. *Mode and Instruments.*—The tooth mentioned (1746.) being amputated (1696), or the integuments of the mouth covering the specified point being divided by the knife, gradual boring in a proper direction, performed by perforative trepan (1742.), or any proper perforator, till the instrument reach the cavity of the maxil-

lary bone, completes its trepanation (1737). Preserving the hole pervious by a tube (canula) or tent (turunda) may sometimes be proper.

TREPANING THE BREAST BONE.

1748. *Definition.*—Incision (1706.) formed through the breast bone (sternum).

1749. *Mode and instruments.*—The spongy and equable texture of the breast bone renders its perforation (1737.) a business of easy execution. No speciality in mode or instruments (1742.) is indicated.

TREPANING A HOLLOW BONE.

1750. *Definition.*—Incision (1706.) carried into the cavity of a long bone.

1751. *Mode and instruments.*—The leg-bone (tibia) is most likely, of the fistulous or hollow bones, to be the subject of trepanation (1737.). Its performance seems to demand no speciality in manner or instruments (1742.).

EYE-PERFORATION.

Paracentesis oculi.

1752. *Definition.*—Incision (1706.) formed through the coats of the eye-ball.

1753. *Mode and instruments.*—Eye-perforation (1752.) may be made at a point immediately behind the uvea, by the couching needle (1694.) or any such instrument.

CUTTING THE IRIS. *Sectio uveae.*

1754. *Definition.*—Incision (1706.) formed through the iris (uvea), of which the pupil has been obliterated (1626.).

1755. *Mode and instrument.*—Cutting of the iris (1754.) may be safely effected by the point of the couching needle, introduced as taught for the performance of couching (1692.) and dextrously directed and moved.

BRONCHOTOMY.

*Bronchotomia.**Tracheotomia.**Laryngotomia.**Bronchotomie.*

1756. *Definition.*—Incision (1706.) carried into the cavity of the wind-pipe (trachea) to permit the transmission of air for supporting respiration.

1757. *Mode and instruments.*—A longitudinal division of the integuments, and of the cellular substance in the interstice of the adjacent muscles, exactly over the middle or axis of the wind-pipe (1756.), from its top (larynx) to the top of the breast bone (sternum), formed cautiously by the knife; and a transverse one effected by the same instrument in the interstice of the second and third, or third and fourth rings of the now apparent wind-pipe, (secured against motion by a thread inserted by the crooked needle, or by a hook), of sufficient capacity to transmit the requisite quantity of air through a flattened double silver tube, inserted and

properly supported with a view to preserve the wound pervious till its purpose be superseded constitute bronchotomy*.

CHEST-PERFORATION.

Paracentesis Thoracis.

Operatio ad { *Empyema.*
 { *Haematocelen.*
 { *Hydrothoracem.*
 { *Pneumatofin.*

Operation for { *Chest-empyem.*
 { *Chest-baematokele.*
 { *Chest-hydrokele.*
 { *Chest-pneumatokele.*

* In presence and with consent of several eminent physicians, I performed bronchotomy on a child of two or three years old, labouring under all the symptoms of extreme croup (*suffocatio stridula, cynanche trachealis*), with a view to prevent suffocation, and to extract, if possible, a supposed morbid membrane. The patient survived the operation only a short time. The great motion of the trachea, and its small size, rendered it a business not a little difficult and delicate. Dissection discovered no membrane, no inflammation, no contraction. Fixing the trachea by a ligature passed transversely through it by a needle, till the transverse section be performed, is an obvious improvement.

1758. *Definition.*—Incision (1706.) formed into a pleuritic cavity to discharge fluid.

1759. *Mode and place.*—Chest-perforation (1758.) consists in cautiously dividing the integuments, the intercostal muscles and pleura, so as to form an opening of proper capacity to fulfil the indication (1758.). A point equidistant from the back and breast bones, in the interstice of the sixth and seventh ribs, is commonly eligible; a latitude in this respect is permissible.

1760. *Instruments.*—Chest-perforation (1758.) in general is most safely effected by the knife cautiously used, especially in dividing the pleura, to which the lungs may be adherent, and is therefore preferable for this office to the canulated perforator named commonly trocar, which has been speciously recommended*. The

* In the case of air effused in the pleura, it has been speciously proposed to obtain its evacuation by a cautious and oblique introduction of a canulated trocar, that, when retired, the obliquity of the hole acting as a valve, may deny admission to the surrounding

orifice may occasionally be kept pervious by a tube (canula) properly formed and sustained.

BELLY-PERFORATION. (1761)

Operatio ad ascitem.

Operatio ad tympanitem.

Tapping.

Piercing.

1761. *Definition.*—Incision (1706.) formed through the abdominal containing parts to acquire evacuation of fluid.

1762. *Mode and instruments.*—Belly-perforation (1761.) is performed by a cautious and oblique insinuation of a canulated perforator into a point equidistant from and between the navel and spine of the haunch bone (os ileum) till a failure of resistance, or the escape of fluid, mark

air. The possibility of adhesions of the lungs, and of the necessity of repeating the perforation, are sufficient objections to the general expediency of this mode of operation, which promises few peculiar advantages. Useful remarks on this point by the late ingenious Mr HEWSON are in *Medical Essays and Inquiries*, vol. iii.

full penetration. A reclined lateral situation renders the specified point abundantly dependent. The discharge is promoted by pressure, which may be most commodiously procured by the fix-tailed bandage (1636.), of due size, investing the belly, proportionally tightened. This may be allowed to remain for some days.

BLADDER-PERFORATION.

Paracentesis Vesicae Urinae.

Puncture of the Bladder.

1763. *Definition.*—Incision (1706.) made into the bladder of urine.

1764. *Place.*—Bladder-perforation (1763) may be effected immediately above the share-bones (ossa pubis) in both sexes; from the perinaeum and straight gut (intestinum rectum) in the male, and from the passage to the womb (vagina uteri) in the female.

1765. *Mode and Instrument.*—A canulated perforator (trocar) properly sized and formed, is insinuated cautiously in a proper direction, till it reach the cavity of the dis-

tended bladder (1278.). The tube may be allowed to remain for some time, to supersede a fresh introduction †.

WOMB-PUNCTURE.

Paracentesis Uteri.

1766. *Definition.*—Incision (1706.) carried into the cavity of the womb.

1767. *Mode and Instrument.*—Womb-puncture (1766.) can be performed by the trocar properly formed, introduced through its passage (vagina uteri). This harsh practice may perhaps be always superseded by a forceful dilatation of its internal orifice (os uteri internum).

SCROTUM-PUNCTURE.

Paracentesis Scroti.

Operatio ad Hydrocelem palliativa.

Palliative Cure of Hydrocele.

† See M. POUTOU's *Melange de Chirurgie*, p. 500. in which is recorded a valuable communication by M. FLEURANT.

1768. *Definition.*—Incision (1706.) carried into the vaginal coat of a testicle (testis).

1769. *Mode and Instruments.*—The usual perforating instrument (trocar) is pushed through the integuments and vaginal coat from an inferior anterior point of the surface of the scrotum, that, as much as possible, the adjacent testicle may be avoided. It may likewise be accomplished by the knife or lancet.

FISTUL' OPERATION.

Operatio ad Fistulam Ani.

Sectio Fistulae Ani.

1770. *Definition.*—Incision (1706.) directed from fistulous ulcer (1516.), adjacent to the straight gut (intestinum rectum), into this organ, so as to form a common cavity.

1771. *Mode and Instruments.*—A probe-pointed knife is passed into fistulous ulcer (1516.) communicating with the straight gut (1764.), till its point rest on the finger

lodged in the gut, performs fistul' operation (1770.). It is of more difficult accomplishment when there is no hole of communication: It is proposed to make one with a perforator, and to complete the business with the knife †.

1772. The incision formed by fistul' operation (1770.) is kept distended somewhat with lint introduced, till adhesive inflammation (778.) and concretion (1443.) ensue.

† I have invented a concealed knife of such mechanism, that it is qualified to perform fistul' operation, whether there is a hole of communication or not: It is moved upon a conductor previously inserted into the gut, and the section is afterwards readily completed.

IV. EXTRACTION.

*Extractio.**Exemptio.**Extracting.**Drawing-out.*

1773. *Definition.*—Operation (1628.) directed to effect extraction.

1774. *Varieties.*—The substance the subject of extracting (1773.), and situation, create its varieties.

ABSTRACTION OF FOREIGN MATTER
FROM WOUND.

Exemptio Corporum extraneorum.

1775. *Definition.*—Extraction (1775.) practised on foreign substances impacted in the wounded solids (1441.).

1776. *Principles and Mode.*—Remarks respecting the principles and mode of extracting (1773.) foreign-matters (796.) are premised (1450.). It may be farther observed, that, as experience has manifested,

that, lead, especially in the form of ball, may remain for a great length of time buried in the living parts with impunity, any destructive attempts to abstract it may in general be superseded.

OESOPHAGOTOMY.

Oesophagotomia.

Oesophagotomie.

1777. *Definition.*—Extraction (1773.) of foreign matter impacted in the upper portion of the gullet (oesophagus) by incision (1706.).

1778. *Mode.*—Anatomy (16.) shews, that oesophagotomy (1777.) is barely practicable. Incision (1706.) formed laterally in the most cautious manner is intended to permit extraction (1773.): A project that has never been carried into execution on the living body, and can only avail when the impediment to deglutition is situated in the neck.

1779. Substances impacted in the gullet (1777.), and moveable, are often suc-

successfully displaced by a flexible probe (1572.).

ENTEROTOMY.

Enterotomia.

Enterotomie.

1780. *Definition.*—Extraction (1773.) of foreign matter, from the cavity of the intestine (1576.) by incision (1706.)

1781. *Modè.*—The blind gut (caecum) and straight one (rectum) are so situated, that enterotomy (1780.) is practicable without wounding (1706.) the peritoneum, or opening the abdominal cavity: directed to any other point of the alimentary canal in that cavity, this membrane is necessarily wounded*.

DIVISION OF THE SHARE-BONES.

Sectio synchondroscos ossium pubis.

Operatio sigaultiana.

Section of the pubes.

* M. PLENCK talks of Enterotomy directed to the stomach. “Metalla, ferro excepto, quod acidis solvitur, mercurio vivo solvi possint, si in ventriculo reti-

1782. *Definition.*—Extraction (1773.) of the child; or parturition (1582.) effected; in consequence of cutting (1706.) the connecting substance (symphyfis) of the share-bones (ossa pubis),

1783. *Mode.*—The division of the share-bones (1782.) is effected by a considerable longitudinal coincident incision (1706.) of the integuments, and cellular substance covering the junction of these bones, and of their cartilage or connecting substance; the adjacent bladder of urine and urethra are carefully avoided by the knife*.

neantur. Corpora majora et indissolubilia e ventriculo etiam excindi possunt.” *Compend. Institut. Chirurg.* p. 80.

* The capacity of the pelvis is demonstrably augmented by separating the share-bones from one another, by incision of their integuments and intermediate cartilage, a safe operation, which M. SIGAULT, assisted by Dr LE ROY of Paris, about two years ago had the honour for the first time to perform on the living human body. The share-bones receded mutually somewhat more than two inches and an half; a living child was consequently extracted through a basin, whose shortest diameter was only two inches and an half, which by demonstration is thus proportionally, although not so much, lengthened as is its longest one.

CAESAREAN SECTION.

*Sectio caesarea.**Partus caesareus.**Gastrotomia.**Hysterotomia.**Hysterotomatocia.**Operation caesarienne.**Gastrotomy.**Hysterotomy.**Caesarean operation.*

1784. *Definition.*—Extraction (1773.) of the child and after-birth (1581.), in consequence of incision (1706.) formed through the abdominal containing parts only, when extrauterine; and of the womb (uterus), or its tube (tuba fallopiana), when lodged in these.

1785. *Mode.*—Caesarean section (1784.) consists in a longitudinal incision (1706.) formed through the abdominal containing parts, six or seven inches in length, and on its left side at a sufficient distance to avoid the epigastric artery. Much attention, not to injure the protruding bowels, is necessary. The child and its after-birth (1581.), if extrauterine, may be now ex-

tracted ; if not, the womb is opened by a correspondent incision formed exactly through the middle of its anterior surface, of sufficient extent to permit the extraction intended, which ought to be effected, with expedition to permit contraction, that, the great haemorrhage (137.) necessarily present may be checked. A proper incision of a fallopian tube is formed when the child is contained in it.

EMBRYOTOMY.

Embryotomia.

Embryulcia.

Obstetricum hamatile.

Embryotomie.

Crochetting.

1786. *Definition.*—Extraction (1773.) of the child from the womb, effected in consequence of diminution of volume, arising from incision (1706.) of its head or other part.

1787. *Mode and Instruments.*—Embryotomy (1786.), the child's head opposed to the orifice of the womb, is performed by cautiously guiding any piercing instru-

ment (scissars peculiarly formed and somewhat curved are generally employed) capable to inflict a sufficient wound (1441.) of the parts containing the brain, so as to permit its discharge. The extraction is completed by the use of hooks (crotchets), the conduct of which requires every attention, lest the mother receive any injury.

LITHOTOMY.

Litbotomia.

Litbotomie.

Taille de la pierre.

Cutting for the stone.

1788. *Definition.*—Extraction (1773.) of the stone (958.) in consequence of incision (1706.) from any point of the animal body.

1789. *Varieties.*—Lithotomy (1788.) is most frequently directed to the stone (958.) existing in the urinary passages. According to situation of the stone (958.) it is named

1. Nephrotomy:
2. Cystotomy:
3. Urethrotomy.

NEPHROTOMY.

1790. *Definition.*—Lithotomy (1788.), of which the stone (958.) in a kidney is the object.

1791. *Mode.*—The stone (958.) in the kidney is beyond the reach of searching *. Its presence can only be inferred from the affection of the kidney it induces, of which a principal symptom is kidney-inflammation (956.); a circumstance that may be productive of fallacy. It is therefore only when it has betrayed itself by external appearance that nephrotomy (1790.) can be rationally undertaken (972, 973.).

CYSTOTOMY.

Cystotomia.

Cystotomie.

1792. *Definition.*—Lithotomy (1788.), of which the stone (958.) in the bladder of urine is the object.

* See SEARCHING.

1793. *Varieties.*—Without wounding the peritoneum, cystotomy (1792.) may be practised through the anterior, and also the inferior part of the bladder of urine. Accordingly, of its four varieties, one respects the former and three the latter portion of it. They are named

1. High :
 2. Lateral :
 3. Celfic :
 4. Great.
-

1794. *Preliminaries.*—Before cystotomy (1792.) is undertaken, the utmost attention is justly due to ascertain the

1. Existence of the stone (958.) in the bladder :
2. Size and other characters of the stone :
3. State of the bladder :
4. Habit and age of the patient.

1795. *Existence of the stone in the bladder.*—The existence of the stone (958.) in the bladder is discovered principally by

1. Bladder inflammation (974.) :

2. Pain darting in the direction of the urethre, aggravated during and after discharge of urine, or desultory motion : and sometimes alleviated by recumbent posture, and pressure upon the perinaeum :

3. Bloody urine (242.) sometimes :

4. Slimy urine very constantly ; it is sometimes purulent (784.) :

5. Sounding *, effected by means of a sound introduced into the bladder, or into the straight gut (intestinum rectum) †, or of the finger lodged in this last named organ or in the passage of the womb (vagina uteri) ‡.

* See SOUNDING.

† I have invented a thick polished metal probe, proportionally curved, intended to be introduced farther into the straight gut than the finger can reach, in order to assist in detecting the characters of stone in the bladder of urine. I name it Lithometer.

‡ Signa calculi latitantis in vesica sunt dolorifica et frequens mingendi cupiditas, dolor glandis, tentigo penis injucunda sine inflatione, pondus in perinaeo, subitanea inter mingendum urinae suppressio, facilitas mingendi resupinato corpore et decussatis cruribus, urina mucosa et foetida, exacerbatio dolorum circa et in vesica a vectura in curru. Signa haec adhuc magis

1796. *Size and other characters of the stone.*—It is of the last importance preparatory to cystotomy to acquire full information of the characters of the stone (958.), particularly as to size and plurality*.

1797. *State of the bladder.*—Because the bladder is wounded (1441.) in a very unfavourable manner by cystotomy (1792.), and healing is in proportion to its soundness (it is often contracted, thickened, and seeming scirrhus (1312.)), a careful inquiry into its condition is an indispensable preliminary to cystotomy (1792.).

1798. *Habit and age of the patient.*—The propriety of attention to the habit and age of the patient previously to performing cystotomy (1792.) is obvious.

confirmat catheter in vesicam et digitus in anum immisus. SAGAR. *De Ischuria Calculosa.*

See SHARP's *Surgery—of the Stone.*

* A stone amounting to five, six, or seven ounces, extracted by cystotomy, as generally performed at present, will probably eighteen times in twenty produce fatal violence: In a few cases the miserable sufferers have survived the extraction of a stone much larger.

HIGH CYSTOTOMY.

*Lithotomia franconiana.**Cystotomia cum apparatu alto.**Cystotomia hypogastrica.**Sectio hypogastrica.**Appareil haut.**High operation.*

1799. *Definition.*—Cystotomy (1792.), the incision (1706.) formed above the share-bones (ossa pubis) into the fore part of the body of the bladder.

1800. *Mode and Instruments.*—High cystotomy (1799.) is accomplished by inflicting a longitudinal wound (1706.), two or three inches in length, in the inferior part of the linea alba, extending from the share-bones upwards, through the integuments, interstice of the muscles, and into the bladder of urine, cautiously avoiding the peritoneum. To facilitate the incision, distension of the bladder by urine or injected fluid is practised. The stone (958.) is intercepted and extracted by an instrument named forceps, of which the litho-

tomist ought to possess various modifications as to size and figure *.

1801. *Advantage*.—A more easy and safe extraction of a large stone (958.) by high cystotomy (1799.) than by the other varieties is expected.

1802. *Objection*.—The difficulty of carrying a proper incision (1706.) into the bladder, without wounding the peritoneum, is the chief objection to high cystotomy (1799.) †.

1803. May the division of the share-bones (1782.) in any case facilitate high cystotomy (1799.)?

LATERAL CYSTOTOMY.

Cystotomia lateralis.

Methodus Fratris Jacobi.

Methodus Mariana.

(3. Mr BROOMFIELD has invented a lithotomy-forceps with four blades.

—04 FRERE COME has invented a mode of high cystotomy, and suitable instruments, that may diminish the objection to it. See his publication.

Lithotomia Cheseldeniana.

Lithotomia Douglassiana.

Lateral operation.

Lateral method.

1804. *Definition.*—Cystotomy (1792.), the incision (1706.) formed laterally from the perineum into the membranous part of the urethre and neck of the bladder.

1805. *Mode and Instruments.*—Lateral cystotomy (1804.) is thus performed: A grooved probe (commonly named staff) is introduced into the urethre and bladder; a proportional incision is cautiously made through the integuments and cellular substance of the perinaeum, stretching obliquely from the scrotum to the interstice between the hip-bone (os ischii) and the extremity of the straight gut (anus), through the adjacent muscular substance and membranous portion of the urethre, till the point of the knife is lodged in the groove of the staff. The incisive part is completed by an instrument named cutting gorgeret (a happy combination of the conductor of HILDANUS and the knife): Its point or beak is certainly guided along the fore

finger into the groove of the staff, and is urged into the bladder, cutting the prostate gland, neck of the bladder, and contiguous parts, laterally, thus making an opening equal in length to its own breadth *. The staff is retired, and the forceps introduced along the gorgeret, which is next withdrawn, and the stone (958.) intercepted, is cautiously and dextrously extracted: A plurality often exists.

1806. *Difficulties*.—The incisive part of lateral cystotomy (1804.) is of easy execution: indeed introducing the beak of the gorgeret into the groove of the staff requires attention; the operation, upon the whole, is not without difficulties. The chief are,

1. Catching the stone in the forceps, especially when small, or the bladder diseased.

2. Extracting the stone, when friable or large. The fragments (it is often broken) are extracted with a spoon-like instrument.

* The ingenious FREKE COME and others have invented various instruments to be used instead of the cutting gorgeret.

When large, it may be divided *, or the wound increased, to diminish the volume.

1807. *Improvement*.—Almost all the disastrous consequences of lateral cystotomy (1804.) result from the smallness of the incision or opening; because, even by the transmission of comparatively a small stone, laceration and contusion (1466.) take place. Imagination recoils from the calculation of what these must be, when a large stone is urged forcefully along. The chief improvement to be expected, of course, is a safe invention to give always a large incision, especially when a large stone is suspected to be present †: Indeed abandoning the extraction of a large one

* Si quando autem calculus major non videtur, nisi rupta cervice, extrahi posse, findendus est, cujus re-
pensor AMMONIUS ob id Λιθοτομος cognominatus est.
CELSI *de Medicina*, lib. vii. cap. 26.

I have invented and described a forceps on a principle peculiarly calculated to divide and diminish the stone in the bladder. See *Essays and Cases in Surgery*.

† I have made some very promising experiments with a gorgeret of at least twice the ordinary breadth of the largest now employed.

till this is effected, is humanity and heroism.

1808. Injecting * tepid water into the bladder immediately after cystotomy, especially if the stone has been broken, is in every respect a justifiable practice.

LATERAL CYSTOTOMY ON THE FEMALE.

1809. There is no occasion for the knife in performing lateral cystotomy (1804.) on the female: the gorgeret (1805.) is urged into the bladder along the staff previously introduced.

1810. A repetition of lateral cystotomy (1804.) is sometimes necessary. No variation results from this circumstance; the opposite side of the parts may be wounded alternately †.

* See INJECTION.

† A gentleman, now in good health, has five times undergone lateral cystotomy, performed by Mess. GIBSON and ANDERSON, surgeons in Leith.

See CAROL. SIBBALD *Historia Lithotomiæ in eodem homine bis factæ, cum ejus restitutione.*

CELSIC CYSTOTOMY.

*Sectio Celsica.**Methodus Guidiniana.**Methodus parvo apparatu.**Petit appareil.**Cutting on the gripe.*

1811. *Definition.*—Cystotomy (1892.), the incision (1706.) formed through the perinaeum, till the stone (958.), pressed against it by the finger of the left hand in the straight gut, is exposed and extracted, the the course of the incision resembling that of the lateral method (1804.) *.

GREAT CYSTOTOMY.

*Cystotomia cum apparatu magno.**Methodus apparatu magno.*

* This manner of incision is a deviation from the original method of CELSUS. Its form, according to him, was that of a crescent, with its point turned towards the back of the patient: “Cum jam eo venit, incidi super vesicae cervicem, juxta anum, cutis plaga lunata usque ad cervicem vesicae debeat, cornibus ad coxas spectantibus paulum.” CELSI *de Medicina*, lib. vii. cap. 26.

Methodus mariana.

Grand appareil.

Great apparatus.

1812. *Definition.*—Cystotomy (1792.), in which the incision is made into the urethre below its bulbous part, which is forcefully dilated by instruments named conductors (*conductores mas et femina*), to permit the introduction of the forceps and extraction of the stone (958.).

1813. The high (1799.), celsic (1811.), and great (1812.) cystotomy, are, for many obvious causes, justly superseded by lateral (1804.) cystotomy.

URETHROTOMY,

Urethrotomia.

Urethrotomie.

1814. *Definition.*—Lithotomy (1788.), the object of which is the stone (958.) in the urethre.

1815. *Mode.*—The impaction of the stone in the urethre, which is obvious, de-

mands urethrotomy (1814.), which may be performed in any part of it by a longitudinal incision (1706.) upon the stone (958.), and its extraction through the wound. Retracting the integuments previously, that they may afterwards cover the wound of the urethre, as proposed by CELSUS *, is at least unnecessary.

1816. The stone (958.), impacted in the urethre, may sometimes be extracted without incision by appropriated forceps and other methods.

EXTRACTION OF THE STONE IN THE SALIVARY DUCTS.

1817. The existence of the stone (958.) in any of the salivary orifices, and its extraction, is obvious and easy.

* Nonnunquam etiam prolapsus in ipsam fistulam calculus, qui subinde eo extenuatur, non longe ab exitu inhaerescit. Eum, si fieri potest, oportet vellere, vel oriculario specillo, vel eo ferramento, quo in sectione calculus protrahitur. Si id fieri non potuit, cutis extrema quam plurimum extrahenda, et, condita glande, lino vincienda est: deinde a latere recta plaga colles incidendus, et calculus eximendus est: tum cutis

TOOTH-CLEANING.

1818. *Definition.*—Extraction (1773.) of the stone adhering to a tooth.

CATHETERISM.

Catheterismus.

Using the catheter.

Drawing off the urine.

1819. *Definition.*—Extraction (1773.) of the urine from its bladder, by means of a special tube, named catheter.

1820. *Mode on the male.*—A catheter (1819.), named male, because correspondent in curvature to the male urethre, is on him employed for catheterism (1819.) ; its concave side, turned to the belly, is gently introduced into the urethre, and dexterously pushed along till it reach the bladder, while the yard (penis) is supported by the hand. The assistance of the finger in the straight gut (intestinum rectum) will be necessary

remittenda ; sic enim fit, ut incisum colem integra pars cutis contegat, et urina naturaliter profluat. CELSI de Medicina, lib. vii. cap. 26.

to facilitate its passage through the cavity of the neck of the bladder. It is needless to observe, that the instrument ought to be proportioned in all respects to the urethre it is intended to be passed along: Besmearing with bland oil is useful. It is sometimes flexible, and permitted to remain unextracted occasionally.

1821. *Mode on the female.*—The catheter (1819.) comparatively short and straight, is named female, because it is thus correspondent to the form of the female urethre. Catheterism (1819.) may be effected on the female without inspection; because the point of the catheter gently passed backwards between the nymphae can scarce fail to enter the urethre. It is easily urged into the cavity of the bladder. The finger in the passage (vagina uteri) perceives its having entered*.

* A few weeks ago, by attending to this circumstance, I successfully introduced the catheter into the bladder of a female who had laboured under all the agonies of urocele, after many fruitless attempts to do this had been made during seven days, by various surgeons.

V. RECTIFICATION.

*Rectificatio.**Reductio.**Repositio.**Replacig.*

1822. *Definition.*—Operation (1628.) directed chiefly to the restoration of place and form.

1823. *Varieties.*—Rectification (1822.) is extensively indicated. Remarks on its principal varieties follow.

BONE-SETTING.

1824. *Definition.*—Rectification (1822.) of luxated (1426.) and fractured (1482.) bone.

RECTIFICATION OF BONE-INCURVATION.

1825. *Mode.*—Bone-incurvation (1553.) may sometimes receive rectification (1822.) from suited deligation (1632.) perseveringly maintained, especially during infancy and youth.

RECTIFICATION OF TONGUE-TYING.

1826. *Mode and Instrument.*—Tongue-tying (1551.) is rectified (1822.) as already taught (1552.) by the use of scissars whose points are covered to prevent their wounding the adjacent parts of the mouth.

RECTIFICATION OF HARE-LIP.

1827. *Mode and Instruments.*—The cure of hare-lip (1549.) has been already detailed. The excision (1652.) of the edge of native hare-lip is fitly performed by an instrument that at the same time supports the parts so as to procure a rectilinear wound. Retention (1550.), till concretion (1443.) ensue, is obtained by the combined effort of twisted and false future (1640.), the blood effused during the operation, and spittle for some time after ought to be swallowed, to prevent alteration of the parts*.

* Miss A. B. aged about five years, had a double hare-lip, with divided jaw and palate. The intercepted portion of jaw, covered with a piece of lip, and carrying two teeth, projected somewhat more than

RECTIFICATION of WRY-NECK.

1828. *Mode and Instruments.*—Rectification (1822.) of wry-neck (743.) is attained by dividing the mastoid muscle, whose contraction is its cause. This is effected by forming a wound of the integuments in the direction of the muscle so as to permit a probe-razor, or any suited instrument †, to be insinuated

half an inch beyond its proper situation, greatly increasing the deformity. In consultation with Dr DAVID SPENCE of this city, it was determined to reduce the projecting portion of jaw by partially dividing it with a fine saw immediately under the nostrils, its piece of lip, which could not be useful, being previously removed, and then to join the lip. This delicate and new plan of cure I successfully carried into execution. I had heard of a nearly similar case of hare-lip, where the projecting maxillary portion was totally cut off, and the lip afterwards united.

By inventing a commodious forceps to sustain the lip, so as to effect an accurate excision,—by forming it so as to effect the excision at the same,—by adopting dry suture, as described, in place of the uniting bandage,—by discarding the use of a forceps named *port-aiguille*, deemed necessary to hold the needles—by injoining the patient to swallow blood effused into the mouth during performance, I presume I have brought the operation of hare-lip to its utmost perfection.

† The knife already mentioned is well calculated to divide the mastoid muscle.

cautiously behind it to cut it afunder transversely.

RECTIFICATION of WEBBING.

1829. *Mode.*—Webbing (1547.) may receive redress (1822.) by suited incision (1706.) and deligation (1632.).

KELETOMY.

Keletomia.

Herniotomia.

Herniotomie.

Herniotomy.

Operation for Rupture.

1830. *Definition.*—Reduction (560.) of the constituent parts of rupture (1346.) under strangulation (1385.) or removal of the strangulation itself by incision (1706.).

1831. *Mode and Instruments.*—Keletomy (1830.) implies an incision (1706.) of the integuments of strangulated rupture (1385), and a careful continuation of it through the rupture-sac (1351.): A conducting probe somewhat pointed, insinuated among

the cellular matter occasionally, will afford much protection against the point of the knife. The hole at which the strangulation exists is widened by the most guarded touches of the knife; a probe-pointed one is eligible for this business. A small degree of division suffices. The direction of it, according to situation, is pointed out by anatomy (16).

RECTIFICATION OF SHUT STRAIGHT GUT,

Incisio recti imperforati.

1832. *Mode and Instruments.*—The rectification (1822.) of the deformity (1539.) shut straight-gut (anus imperforatus) (1559.) requires very cautious incision (1706.) conducted in the direction of the gut till a communication is attained. When the integuments only are to be divided by the knife, the business is easily completed, but when the obstruction is deep the difficulty is not small; into the opening made by the knife a trocar may be guardedly urged in the proper direction*.

* Mr LEIGHTON, an eminent surgeon of Newcastle, has favoured me with a history of two cases,

PREPUCE-RECTIFICATION.

*Operation for phymosis.**Operation for paraphymosis.*

1833. *Definition.*—Rectification (1822.) of the prepuce (preputium) when narrowed (phymosis) (1079.) or retracted (paraphymosis) (1083.).

1834. *Mode and Instruments.*—Prepuce-rectification (1833.), when prepuce-retraction exists (1083.), is often attainable by well conducted pressure (1087.). This expedient found inadequate, it is effected by the knife, by which the constricting portion is cautiously divided. A like division of prepuce is necessary to rectification when narrowness of it (1079.) is the affection †.

in which the straight gut opened into the bladder of urine: In both rectification was attempted in vain.

† The concealed knife before mentioned is peculiarly calculated for the operation for phymosis.

VI. CAUTERISATION.

Cauterisatio.

1835. *Definition.*—Operation (1628.) directing the application of caustic (127.).

1836. *Mode and instruments.*—Caustic (127.) is,

1. Actual cautery :

Cauterium actuale :

2. Potential cautery :

Cauterium potentiale.

The first is fire; its application is through the medium of metal (iron), variously formed according to intention: The last is salt or saline matter variously compounded*. The chief difficulty attending its use is the confining of it to the intended situation: This is often effected by surrounding it with plaster.

1837. An explanation of the mode of action, as well of the actual as of the potential cautery (1836.), is premised (1015.). Unless in extreme urgency the first is never employed by modern surgery (96.), and the last less frequently than formerly.

* See AITKEN's *Outlines of Chemistry.*
See *Pharmacop. Edinens.*

VII. INTRODUCTION.

*Introductio.**Insitio.**Inserting.**In-putting.*

1838. *Definition.*—Operation (1628.) directed to insinuate any substance into the solid texture (15.), or into a cavity of the animal body.

1839. *Varieties.*—Chirurgical (96.) as well as pharmaceutic (95.) medicine often employ introduction (1839.): its principal varieties resulting from circumstances deserve enumeration.

TOOTH-TRANSPLANTATION.

Tooth-luxation.

1840. *Definition.*—Introduction (1839.) of a tooth into a socket, to which it did not natively belong, or from which it had been abstracted (1696.).

1841. *Mode.*—The tooth to be sup-
planted is removed (1696.) from its soc-

ket, with as little violence to this last as may be, into which the one to be transplanted (named scion-tooth), selected of a correspondent form and size, newly extracted from the living subject, is accurately introduced and sustained by tying (1639.): concretion in a short time, for the most part, takes place. This practice is almost necessarily limited to single-fanged teeth*.

1842. Replacing (1822.) an extracted tooth into its proper socket, is named luxating. A management, that, by destroying the continuity of the nervous fibre, is expected to prevent pain (toothach).

INOCULATION.

Inoculatio.

Inoculating.

* With a view to determine if the cruel practice of extracting the sound teeth of mercenary wretches for transplanting, might not be superseded by using of *dead teeth*,—I inserted a living or newly extracted tooth and a dead one into two incisions of the comb of a cock. After sixteen or eighteen days, I found the former was connected with the comb, while the latter, not connected, had produced suppuration.

1843. *Definition*.—Introduction (1839.) of morbid matter generally variolous (578.) into the system.

1844. *Mode and instrument*.—Inoculation (1844.) generally restricted to small-pox poison may be performed in various ways. The most common one is the forming of a little wound (1441.) in the arm, into which a small portion of the specific matter adhering to a lancet (a gold one is preferable), is carefully insinuated; the wound may be made with an untainted lancet. Inflammation (776.) succeeding within two or three days is a proof of success. The future management will be collected from what is premised (606.). The matter may be recent or not; it may be well preserved between two plates of glass.

ISSUE-MAKING.

Seton operation.

1845. *Definition*.—Introduction (1839.) of a stimulant substance into wound (1441.), with a view to produce purulence (785.)

1846. *Mode and instrument.*—Issue-making (1845.) may be conducted variously. The wound (1441.) is made with the knife or lancet. This last, specially constructed for this purpose, is named seton-lancet and seton-needle. The stimulant substance may be a pea, hence pea-issue; or a skain or cord (setum), hence seton-issue. The seton-lancet, at the same time that it inflicts the requisite wound, serves to introduce the skain. The pea, skain, &c. are occasionally renewed.

SOUNDING.

Exploratio.

Searching.

Probing.

1847. *Definition.*—Introduction (1839.) of solid matters, particularly a probe, sound, or staff into wound (1441.), ulcer (1504.), or cavity, generally with a view to obtain a diagnostic (69.).

1848. *Mode and instruments.*—Probing (1847.) of wound (1441) and ulcer (1504.) ought to be conducted with much tenderness. Probes of various kinds may be neces-

fary, long, flexible, &c. Probing of cavities, peculiarly termed founding, especially when directed to the bladder of urine, requires probes, commonly named founds and staves, variously sized and formed. The remarks made on catheterism (1819.) supersede any farther observations respecting founding of the urinary bladder: they are nearly similar, and depend much on dexterity.

INJECTION.

Injectio.

Injecting.

Syringing.

Ablution.

1849. *Definition.*—Introduction (1839.) of fluid matter into wound (1441.), ulcer (1504.), or cavity.

1850. *Mode and instruments.*—Injection (1849.) is generally accomplished by means of the instrument named syringe (fyringa), which is worked by an impulsive power in the direction of its axis. It requires steady

counteraction to prevent its extremity from disturbing the parts to which it is applied. This may therefore be justly superseded by one, consisting of a bag or bladder, natural or artificial, elastic or not, and a tube formed according to destination, and flexible or not. The fluid, with which this is loaded, is expelled by pressure like air from the bellows, with any requisite degree of impulse, and without the hurtful intrusion now mentioned. The fluid is selected according to the healing purpose *.

1851. *Varieties*.—The chief varieties of injection (1849.) result from the place to which the application is made; their enumeration follows:

LACHRYMAL INJECTION.

Injunctio viarum lachrymalium.

1852. *Definition*.—Injection (1849.) the matter directed to the lachrymal passages *.

* I have constructed a great variety of injecting instruments—Among them is a syringe, to be worked by a screwed piston, to avoid the impulsive action complained of.

* In the former edition of these Elements, p. 520. I put the following question, May running Mercury

THROAT-INJECTION.

Injectio faucialis.

1853. *Definition.*—Injection (1849.) the matter directed to the throat (fauces) *.

STOMACH-INJECTION.

Injectio gastrica.

1854. *Definition.*—Injection (1849.), the matter introduced through the gullet by means of a flexible tube, and applied to the stomach.

EAR-INJECTION.

Injectio auricularis.

or quicksilver be injected, to remove obstruction of the lachrymal passages, preferably to tepid water? It appears from a communication in the Philosophical Transactions, that Mr BLIZARD, now Surgeon to the London hospital, has successfully executed this idea considerably posterior to the publication of that edition.

* Gargarism, gargle, (gargarisma), a medical formula intended for the throat, may be applied by injection with peculiar influence in some cases.

1855. *Definition.*—Injection (1849.) the fluid directed to the passages of the ear.

URETHRE-INJECTION.

Injunctio urethralis.

Injunctio vesicalis.

Bladder-Injection.

1856. *Definition.*—Injection (1849.) the fluid impelled into the urethre or bladder.

WOMB-INJECTION.

Injunctio uterina.

1857. *Definition.*—Injection (1850.) the matter applied to the morbid womb or its passage.

GUT-INJECTION.

Injunctio intestinalis.

1858. *Definition.*—Injection (1849.) the matter applied to the intestine (intestinum) from its inferior extremity (anus).

WOUND-INJECTION.

Ablutio vulneris.

Wound-washing.

1859. *Definition.*—Injection (1849.) applied to wound (1441.).

ULCER-INJECTION.

Ablutio ulceris.

Ulcer washing.

1860. *Definition.*—Injection (1849.), the fluid applied to ulcer (1504.).

THE END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

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